

P BUY ONLY MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES.

TESTED AND PURCHASED BY
QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FOR
SOUTH AFRICAN CYCLE CORPS.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA



JUNE 1901

Population of Australasia at March 31 st 1901	
NEW SOUTH WALES	1,362,232
VICTORIA	1,195,874
QUEENSLAND	502,892
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	362,595
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	182,553
TASMANIA	171,066
NEW ZEALAND	816,289
	<hr/>
	4,593,501

J. A. Foghtlan Govt. Statistician

PRICE NINEPENCE

THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS.

Why not New-Zealandise Great Britain?

CARTER & WERNER,
16 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; Lyndard St., Ballarat,
OPTICIANS—YOUR SIGHT THOROUGHLY TESTED, and
your Spectacles and Pin-cups made to measure.



YOUR SIGHT.
YOUR SPECTACLES.
SIGHT TESTING by C. H. F. WERNER; by Examination Fellow of the Worslip Company of Spectacle Makers, London.

[Registered as a Newspaper for transmission through the Post.]

MRS. WILMER, LONDON FACE AND HAIR SPECIALIST,

Can be consulted at her rooms, 272 BOURKE STREET, on and after June 25.

NOTE ADDRESS:

Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, Saturdays included.

Next Miller's Feather Emporium, corner Bourke and Swanston Sts., Melbourne. Take Lift.

CARLTON ALE

A vintage advertisement for Robur Tea. The background is a deep blue. A large, light blue diagonal banner runs from the top right to the bottom left. On the left side of the banner, the words "PURE STRONG GOOD" are written in a simple, sans-serif font. In the center of the banner, the words "ROBUR" and "TEA" are written in a large, bold, serif font, with "ROBUR" in quotes. The top left corner shows a woman's profile with curly hair, looking down. The bottom right corner shows a smiling woman with her hands clasped. The banner is held by two vertical rods, one on the left and one on the right, with small circular fasteners. At the bottom left, the text "ALL GROCERS PACKETS AND TINS" is printed.

"ROBUR"
TEA

PURE
STRONG
GOOD

ALL GROCERS
PACKETS AND TINS

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.

"LAUGH LAST, LAUGH LONG."



FROM MONKEY.—"Ha, fellow, here's a chance for some fun. We'll capture this snake skin and run off with it before some one comes out of the hut. Hurry up, now."

This Popular English Sweet is shipped regularly to the principal ports of Australia.



Absolutely Pure. Delicious Flavour.

SOLD BY ALL CONFECTIONERS
AND STORES.

WORKS . . . LONDON, ENGLAND.



25s.

Head and Face
Steaming
Attachment
3s. 6d. extra.

.. THE ..
"QUAKER"

**TURKISH AND VAPOR
BATH CABINET**

For Hot Air, Vapor, or Medicated
Baths at Home.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE.

All who suffer from Rheumatism, Liver,
Kidney or Bladder troubles, Catarrh,
Eczema, Obesity, Night Sweats, etc.,
should write at once for one of these
wonderful Cabinets.

J. CHALMERS, AGENT.

229 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews

QUAKER OATS WORD CONTEST.

LIST OF AWARDS.

		Total Words.	Rejected.	Admitted
1st Prize,	Lady's Gold Watch, WALTER THOMAS, 57 Colombo Street, Christchurch, N.Z.	5,894	1,443	4,451
2nd	„ £5, KATIE L. WILSON, "Gowan Brae," Burke Rd., Camberwell, Melbourne, Vic.	4,860	1,043	3,817
3rd	„ £3, ALEX. DON, 58 Walker Street, Dunedin, N.Z.	4,137	401	3,736
4th	„ £2, MARY SCOBIE, "The Gardens," Oakhampton Road, West Maitland, N.S.W.	3,675	75	3,600
5th	„ £1, MRS. A. ROBERTS, Kiama, N.S.W.	3,677	163	3,514
6th	„ 10s., ISABELLA R. DUNCAN, 51 St. John's Road, Forest Lodge, Sydney, N.S.W.	5,682	2,278	3,404
7th	„ 5s., THOMAS J. A. FITZPATRICK, Erin Vale, Juneo, N.S.W.	3,540	193	3,347

£50 FREE

Quaker Oats



Cut this panel from the front of the packet.  Save it and read the conditions below

THE WORLD'S PORRIDGE!

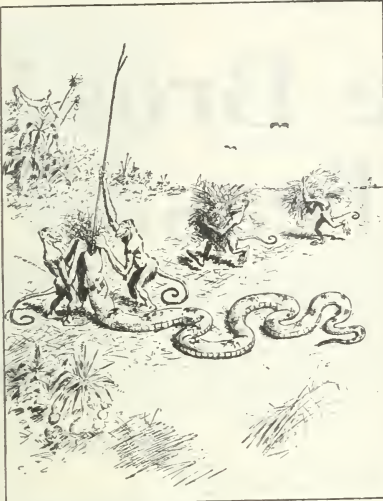
A GOLD WALTHAM CHRONOGRAPH STOP WATCH has been fully wound at 12 noon by the **Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Alliance, 90 King Street, Sydney**, placed in a case, locked and sealed. The key and seal have been deposited with the Sydney Safe Deposit. **An Award of £50** will be made to the person who tells the exact, or nearest to the exact, time the watch will stop. To each of the next nearest 100 competitors a tested keyless watch will be presented.

CONDITIONS: No money or stamps required. **You can have as many tries as you like**, but each try must be accompanied by **Six Trade Marks like the above**, cut from the front of **Six Quaker Oats Packets**. On the back of each trade mark name and address must be written, and on each trade mark a different time may be stated. In the event of a tie the £50 will be equally divided. Send your replies in at any time addressed **QUAKER OATS, BOX 199, G.P.O., SYDNEY, N.S.W.** All replies must reach us on or before September 28, 1901. The seal will be broken on September 30, 1901, and the time the watch stopped certified to by representatives of the "Review of Reviews," "Star," "News," and "Town and Country Journal." Names and addresses of successful competitors will be advertised in this paper as soon after September 30 as possible.

Wind Your Watch and see how long it runs!

Agents for New South Wales.—GOLLIN & CO., Clarence Street, Sydney.
 „ **Victoria.—GOLLIN & CO., 562 Bourke Street, Melbourne.**
 „ **South Australia.—GOLLIN & CO., Adelaide.**
 „ **Tasmania.—All Wholesale Merchants.**
 „ **New Zealand.—GOLLIN & CO., Wellington.**
 „ **Queensland.—E. RICH & CO. LTD., Brisbane.**
 „ **West Australia.—G. WOODS, SON & CO. LTD., Fremantle.**

"LAUGH LAST, LAUGH FIRST"—Continued.



First Mowsey—"After we get this thing stuffed, I'll get in the head and you can crawl in the tail, and we'll go over and frighten the life out of the natives."

ESTD.
1798.**WALPOLES'**ESTD.
1798.

BEING MANUFACTURERS

OF

IRISH DAMASKS AND LINENS,

GOODS ARE SOLD AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

**ALL ORDERS VALUE £20 SENT
CARRIAGE PAID**

TO PORT OF LANDING—

**AND A PORTION OF CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL ORDERS OVER
£5 IN VALUE, AS BELOW:**

VALUE OF GOODS ..	£5 0 0	£10 0 0	£15 0 0
PART CARRIAGE ..	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 9 0
DELIVERED AT PORT OF LANDING FOR }	£5 5 0	£10 7 6	£15 9 0

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE
OF
IRISH TABLE DAMASK, HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, ETC.
ALL GOODS HEMMED AND MARKED FREE OF CHARGE.

WALPOLE BROS. LTD.**16 BEDFORD ST., BELFAST.**

LONDON, DUBLIN AND WARINGTOWN.

WERTHEIM'S**"PRECIOSA"
KNITTING
MACHINES.****MANGLES
With Wringers.****CATALOGUES
ON APPLICATION.****WONDERFUL
SEWING MACHINES****HAPSBURG PIANOS.
ELECTRA CYCLES.****WERTHEIM'S**
Head Office**173 WILLIAM ST.
MELBOURNE**
(OPPOSITE MUSEUM).Depots in every Town
in Australasia.**INSPECTION
INVITED.**

A DAILY TREAT!

TELEPHONE 1311.

McIntyre Bros.' Pure Teas.

TEA in PERFECTION! From the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup, in its Native Purity, **UNTAMPERED** with. McIntyre Bros.' **PURE** Teas, comprising the Finest Selections, Imported Direct by McIntyre Bros., from the First Markets of the World, and Supplied First Hand by McIntyre Bros. under their **EXCLUSIVE** System, from their own Tea Warehouses, at Strictly Wholesale Prices, thus saving to the Consumer **ALL** Intermediate Profits. Large Buyers of Tea will find in the undermentioned Price-List the Quantities in which our 1/3 and other Teas are to be obtained, together with the various reductions. Every buyer of Tea should **SAVE** this Price-List, as it can be absolutely relied on to represent the **BEST** Values in Tea ever offered. Single Pounds can be had from any of our Tea Warehouses.

SAMPLES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST.

McINTYRE BROS.' WONDERFUL TEA, 1/- LB.

Marvellous Value. Lowest Prices as under:—

1/- lb. In 18 lb. Boxes, 18s.	1/- lb. In 40 lb. Half Chests, £2.	11d. lb. In 50 lb. Chests, £2 6s. 10d.	11d. lb. In 80 lb. Chests, £3 13s. 4d.
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McINTYRE BROS.' 1/3 TEA.

Delicious Flavour. Lowest Prices as under:—

1/3 lb. In 6 lb. Boxes, 7s. 6d.	1/3 lb. In 12 lb. Boxes, 15s.	1/2½ lb. In 21 lb. Qr. Chests, £1 5s. 4d.	1/1 lb. In 50 lb. Chests, £2 14s. 2d.
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McINTYRE BROS.' EXQUISITE TEA, 1/6 LB.

Choicest Quality. Lowest Prices as under:—

1/6 lb. In 6 lb. Boxes, 9s.	1/6 lb. In 12 lb. Boxes, 18s.	1/5½ lb. In 21 lb. Qr. Chests, £1 10s. 7d.	1/4 lb. In 50 lb. Chests, £3 6s. 8d.
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McINTYRE BROS.' 1/9 TEA.

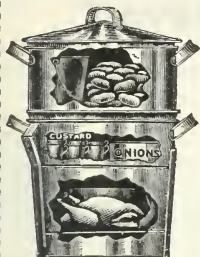
A Real Luxury. Lowest Prices as under:—

1/9 lb. In 6 lb. Boxes, 10s. 6d.	1/9 lb. In 12 lb. Boxes, £1 1s.	1/8 lb. In 21 lb. Qr. Chests, £1 15s.	1/7 lb. In 40 lb. Half Chests, £3 3s. 4d.
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Net Weights, delivered daily, Free, as follows:—To any suburban address, to any railway station in the city, or any ship in port. Terms, net cash. Country cheques to include 6d. exchange. Suburban orders may be paid for on delivery. Payment of Tea can be made by cheque, postal note, money order or cash.

**McINTYRE BROS., Importers of Pure Teas,
105 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.
AND BRANCHES. NO TRAVELLERS OR AGENTS.**

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.



Study Health, &c.
Fuel and Economy

BY USING THE

PEERLESS STEAM COOKER.

THE only contrivance that Cooks by Compressed Steam, hermetically closed, retaining in the food the whole of its delicious flavours and nutriment without the slightest intermingling of flavours. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession as the only really Hygienic principle of Cooking.

The same heat that boils the Kettle will cook a whole family meal.

No roasting fires. No heated kitchen.
No crowded Stove.

A POON TO THE AUSTRALIAN HOUSE-WIFE.

SUPPLIED IF DESIRED WITH A BODY OF POLISHED COPPER WHICH LASTS A LIFETIME.

SIZES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE PEERLESS COOKER CO.,

163 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

Hamilton's Irish Homespuns.
No. 537.

Patterns free.
Exquisite patterns have been woven for this season's wear. Their charm and goodness you cannot realise until you write for a box.

Sold by the yard from 1/6. Ladies' Costumes and Gentlemen's Suits made to measure. Fit and style guaranteed. Moderate charges for tailoring. Money refunded if not satisfactory. "The White House Budget" illustrates interestingly the resource of the Depot for the Irish Peasants Industries. Copy free. Address Desk 75
THE WHITE HOUSE, Portrush, Ireland

WICKHAM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, WICKHAM TERRACE, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Wickham House is situated on one of the most beautiful sites in Brisbane, directly opposite the parks, and, owing to its elevation, open to the exhilarating breezes from all quarters. It has been designed and fitted for its peculiar purpose, and is replete with all modern requirements for the carrying out of the scientific treatment of Hydropathy.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC SERVICE.

Hydropathy has made great advances from the



Resident Physician: J. BINNS SOUTHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S.

The climate of Brisbane as a winter health resort is attracting the attention of the faculty in the Southern States, whilst the superiority of the treatment is now too well known to require further comment for all such diseases as Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Troubles, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder troubles, etc. "The treatment," writes an old patient in 1898, "so far from being repugnant to patients, is pleasant in the

time when cold water alone was used, and Medical Electricity almost unknown. We have not only the Pack, Dripping Sheets, Sitz, but, in addition, Hot Air, Steam, Russian, Hot and Cold Spray, Ascending Spray, and Douche, Shower, Rain, Needle, Wave, Electric and Hydro-Electric, with Chemical, Medicated, Oxygen, Massage and Electric Massage, with others as required."

Reference kindly permitted to former patients.
Terms from £3 3s., according to position of room.

Prospectus on application
Manager, Wickham House Hydro, Brisbane.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.

THE TRUTH WILL ALWAYS PREVAIL.

Names and Addresses of Grateful Persons residing in and around Melbourne
who have been Cured by

VITADATIO.

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT REMEDY IN VICTORIA.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In March, 1897, I arrived in Melbourne to introduce WEBBER'S VITADATIO to the people of Victoria. I started business in premises in 45 and 47 Bourke-street, where the Head Victorian Institute is still situated. At first the public looked on VITADATIO as an every-day get-up of medicine, but it was not long before they saw that the remedy was proving itself to be a miracle-worker, as those who tried it were eventually cured of their complaints, and some of them sent me testimonials to that effect.

Mrs. Burk, living at Yarraville, now of Bloomfield-road, Ascot Vale, suffered for nine years with GALL STONES, and at times endured agonising pain. She was cured by VITADATIO, and sent me a testimonial in July, 1897. Mrs. Burk has not had any return of her complaint.

Mr. W. H. Bath, of 102 Lygon-street, Carlton, office-bearer in Wesley Church for twenty years, sent me a testimonial in 1898, stating that he had been cured of LIVER COMPLAINT and CONSTIPATION by VITADATIO, after having suffered for TWENTY YEARS. He is still well.

On the 20th January, 1899, Mr. H. W. Skinner, professional Highland dancer, of M'Ilwraith-street, North Carlton, sent me a testimonial to the effect that he had been cured of LUMBAGO; his cure has been permanent.

On the 23rd March, 1899, the Rev. J. Chenall, of Chimes, Bible Christian Minister, sent me a testimonial stating that VITADATIO had cured him of CHRONIC LUMBAGO. Mr. Chenall called on me in February of this year, and informed me that he has never had any returns of his old trouble. He is now living at Grand View Grove, Armadale, and enjoys perfect health.

On the 6th May, 1899, Mr. Wm. Simmonds, of Warrein-road, Caulfield, sent me a testimonial for a cure of RHEUMATISM, and is still free from pain.

On the 10th May, 1899, Mrs. H. Webster, of 76 Dorcas-street, South Melbourne, sent a testimonial to the effect that she had been cured by VITADATIO of GALL STONES and HYDATIDS. The cure had been effected twelve months previous, and now, after three years, she had no return of the complaint.

On the 7th July, 1899, Miss Emma Spear, of Castle-maine-street, Yarraville, sent a testimonial for a cure of INTERNAL COMPLAINT. She is still in the best of health.

On the 26th July, 1899, Mrs. Johnson, of 362 Burwood-road, Auburn, sent a testimonial stating that VITADATIO had miraculously cured her of INTERNAL ULCERATION. There is still no return of her trouble.

THE CURES OF HYDATIDS ARE LEGION.

On the 26th July, 1899, Mr. Stephens Parker sent me a testimonial from Bairnedale, certified to by the Rev. Edward Vea, of that district. Mr. Parker is now living in High-street, Kew, and is now enjoying good health.

On September 19, 1899, Miss Carrie Hocking, of 29 Packington-street, St. Kilda, sent a testimonial for a cure of HYDATIDS, and is still in good health.

On October 6th, 1899, Mr. W. J. Pascoe, at present living in Footscray, sent a testimonial, certified by the Rev. H. E. Merriman. He was cured of HYDATIDS ON THE LIVER, and still enjoys the best of health.

On the 7th February, 1900, Mrs. Coxhead, of 5 White-street, Footscray, sent a testimonial for a cure of HYDATIDS. She is still in good health.

On the 7th March, 1900, Mr. Joseph Evans, of Cobden-street, South Melbourne, sent me a testimonial to the effect that VITADATIO had cured his daughter, aged fifteen, of TUBERCULOSIS IN THE SPINE. She is now enjoying good health, after having been given up by two leading doctors as incurable.

The cure of Mr. J. Atkinson, of 381 Swan-street, Richmond, is nothing short of a miracle. HE SUFFERED FOR FIVE YEARS WITH CONSUMPTION, and had been given up as incurable by various leading doctors. Four members of the Foresters' Lodge have added their names to a testimonial sent to me from Mr. Atkinson, on October 21, 1900, certifying to its correctness, and to his wonderful recovery by the use of VITADATIO.

On the 14th November, 1900, Mr. Alfred Jackson, of North Melbourne, sent me a testimonial, stating that he had been cured by VITADATIO of HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS. The last hemorrhage had occurred over three years ago, and he is now enjoying good health.

Mrs. Spencer, of 5 Wicklow-street, South Yarra, has been cured of GRAVEL, and sent me a testimonial to that effect on December 24, 1900.

Mr. Lennan Byrneton, of 88 Chatham-street, Kew, at the age of seventy-two years, was cured of LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and has had no return of the trouble.

These are only a few of the many testimonials that have been received; and if any person desirous of investigating the genuineness of the statements will call on the addresses given, they can prove for themselves that what is printed is true.

My own remarkable cure from HYDATIDS has been certified to by four leading gentlemen in Invercargill, New Zealand. Mr. Howard V. Berry, of the firm of Henry Berry, merchants, of Collins-street, Melbourne, knew me and saw me when I was ill in Invercargill, N.Z., and when I called on him in Melbourne later on, after I had been cured by the use of VITADATIO, he did not recognise me, and when I explained who I was he grasped me by the hand, saying—"Why, Mr. Palmer, I never expected to see you alive again, after saying good-bye to you at Invercargill."

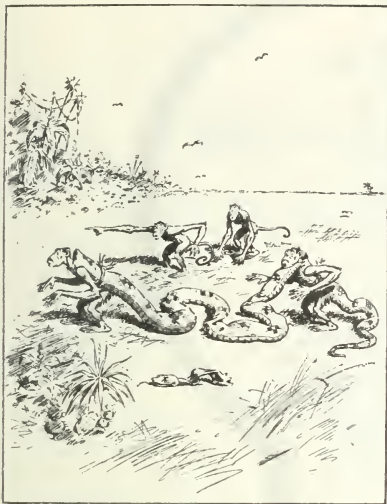
Since I have been cured by VITADATIO the Citizens' Life Assurance Company has accepted a risk on my life as a first-class life, and that should be sufficient proof that VITADATIO does all that is claimed for it.

Yours truly,

S. A. PALMER,
Sole Distributor for Australasia.

Head Institute for Victoria, 45 and 47 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

"LADDER LAST, LADDER BEST" -Continued.



THIRD MONKEY - "Great roset! Fyloows, run for your lives, here comes a lion."



FRETWORK, CARVING.

Highest Awards. Gold Medals.

Brass, Bent Iron, Burnt-wood, Bamboo,
Leather Work, and Picture Framing.

Catalogue, 1000 Illustrations, Post Free, 6d.

GIVEN AWAY to each purchaser of this Edition of our Cata-
logue, a Full-sized Design of the Bracket illustrated.

HARGER BROS.,
Settle, Yorks, England.

R DEPT.



CHILDREN

now-a-days have notoriously
BAD TEETH, because the
White Bread they live on
lacks the Wheaten Phos-
phates (rejected with the
Bran) which go to make good,
sound Teeth, as well as Bone,
Brain, and Nerve substance.

CEREBOS SALT, used like
common salt, supplies these
necessary Phosphates, and is,
therefore, invaluable in the
daily food of mothers and
children.

Wholesale Agents—
PETERSON & Co., MELBOURNE
Sold by Grocers and Stores.

MEMORY

**SUCCESS AT EXAMS,—MIND WANDERING CURED,—
SPEAKING WITHOUT NOTES,—BOOKS MASTERED IN
ONE READING, by the**

PELMAN SYSTEM OF MEMORY TRAINING.

Scientific Development of the Natural Memory.

THE PELMAN SYSTEM is easy and interesting, the youngest and
oldest can learn it, and it is of special value to

**Clergy and Ministers, Students and Teachers,
Doctors and Lawyers, Civil Service Candidates,
Business Men, etc.**

Hundreds of Testimonials from Successful Students.

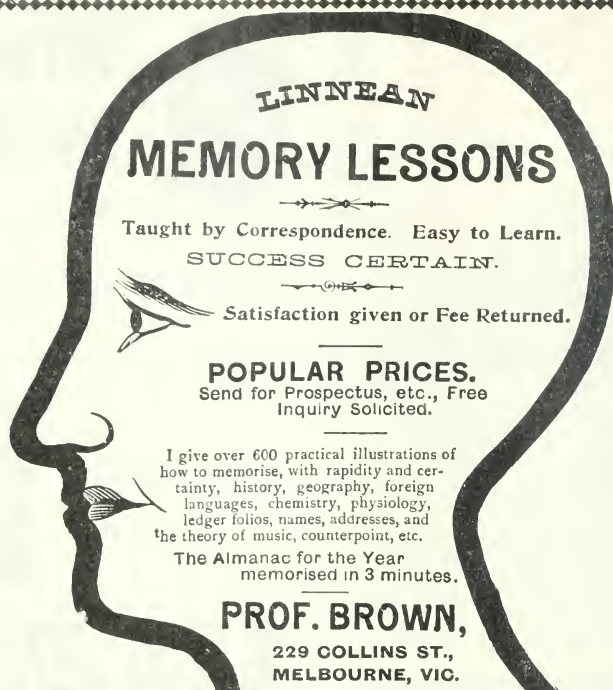
The British Weekly says:—"Excellent work is being done
by the School of Memory Training. For public speakers, writers,
preachers, students and business men, such a system is invaluable."

Great Thoughts says:—"The system is almost indispensable
to examination candidates and the student of languages; to the
preacher who would dispense with notes it is a necessity."

CORRESPONDENCE TUITION.—Pelman's System is taught
as thoroughly by Postal Lessons as by voice. Pupils in the Colonies
experience no difficulty in taking the course. The Lessons are con-
ducted in English, French, German, Italian, or Dutch at the option
of the Pupil

Prospectus, Testimonials, etc., post-free from the Secretary,

Pelman's School of Memory Training,
(Box 46), 70 BERNERS ST., LONDON, W.



LINNEAN

MEMORY LESSONS

Taught by Correspondence. Easy to Learn.
SUCCESS CERTAIN.

Satisfaction given or Fee Returned.

POPULAR PRICES.
Send for Prospectus, etc., Free
Inquiry Solicited.

I give over 600 practical illustrations of how to memorise, with rapidity and certainty, history, geography, foreign languages, chemistry, physiology, ledger folios, names, addresses, and the theory of music, counterpoint, etc.

The Almanac for the Year
memorised in 3 minutes.

PROF. BROWN,
229 COLLINS ST.,
MELBOURNE, VIC.

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT LETTERS:

MR. W. A. MARSH,
Journalist, Sydney.

"Your common sense Memory System does you, as its author, infinite credit. I have just been applying it to the learning of Latin roots, and their English synonyms, and am surprised and delighted with the results. What would have been a task, because slow drudgery, is now an exhilarating pleasure—a simple delight. I can already see that the principles of your system can be used and applied in every field of study with gratifying success."

MR. E. J. W. CALDECOAT,
Prinetown, Victoria.

"I am glad to say that I have not wasted my money or time on your Memory Lessons. Indeed, as far as Memory is concerned, I am already a different man. To preachers, speakers, and students in all branches it is simply invaluable. I shall certainly recommend your system wherever I can."

MISS E. M. DAVIES,
Teacher, Kyamba, N.S.W.

"I have already found your system to be a great help in my studies, in fact it imparts a new interest to every branch of learning. By its rules a list of disconnected facts can be easily fixed in the mind, so that it seems impossible ever to forget them," etc., etc.

MR. J. J. BLACKMORE,
Teacher, Balranald, N.S.W.

"I learnt the Memory system from you THIRTEEN years ago. Ever since then I have applied it to my scholastic work and am quite satisfied. I have strongly advised my assistant, who is studying for a higher classification, to acquire a knowledge of the system."

"Review of Reviews,"
October, 1900.

"Professor Brown HAS COMBINED THE GOOD POINTS OF THE BEST SYSTEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRIED IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND."

**DR. JOHN WILSON GIBBS'**

THE ONLY

ELECTRIC MASSAGE ROLLER.

(Patented United States, Europe, Canada).

WILL DEVELOP OR REDUCE ANY PART OF THE BODY.**A PERFECT COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER**

AND

Remover of Wrinkles.

"Its work is not confined to the face alone, but will do good to any part of the body to which it is applied, developing or reducing as desired. It is a very pretty addition to the toilet table."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

"This delicate Electric Beautifier removes all facial blemishes. It is the only positive remover of wrinkles and crow's feet. It never fails to perform all that is expected."—CHICAGO TIMES HERALD.

For Massage and Curative Purposes

An Electric Roller is all the term implies. The invention of a physician and electrician known throughout America and Europe. A perfect complexion beautifier. Will remove wrinkles, "crow's feet" (premature or from age), and all facial blemishes. Whenever electricity is to be used for massaging or curative purposes, it has no equal. No charging. Always ready for use on ALL PARTS OF THE BODY, for all diseases. For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous and Circulatory Diseases, a specific.

Price—Gold, 21s.; Silver, 16s. PAMPHLETS FREE.

Sole Agent for Australasia:

J. CHALMERS, 229 Collins Street, MELBOURNE.**PERFECTION TOBACCO****Aromatic or Dark, is the Best.**

Complete in Four Volumes. Crown 8vo. With Portraits, Facsimiles and Plans. 16/- Post Free any Address.

HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE:**The Story of the Great War, 1793-1815.**By **W. H. FITCHETT, B.A., LL.D.**, Author of "Deeds that Won the Empire," "Fights for the Flag," &c.**CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES:**

- | | |
|---|---|
| VOL. I.—FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES TO EGYPT.
With 16 Portraits and 8 Plans. | VOL. III.—THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA.
With 16 Portraits and 15 Plans. |
| VOL. II.—THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SEA.
With 16 Portraits and 6 Plans. | VOL. IV.—WATERLOO AND ST. HELENA.
With 16 Portraits and 10 Plans. |

"Review of Reviews" Office, 167-9 Queen Street, Melbourne.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.

A. BRONNER,

Specialist,

AUSTRAL BUILDINGS, 117 COLLINS STREET EAST,

Ranks foremost in treatment of **Skin Diseases**, Debility, **Heart Defects**, Diseases of the Digestive and Abdominal Organs, **Prostate Gland**, etc.

His new treatment of Cancer, Cancerous Growths, Epithelioma, Rodent Ulcers, etc., eradicates these dreadful complaints in an absolutely safe and permanent way, without operation. See certificate, Miss Sampson, State School teacher, Warragul, "Argus" or "Age," 5th December last.

A POSITIVE CURE.**RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER**

Is curing thousands who at last find they can receive no real permanent relief from nauseous herbal boilings doctored up with crude gin or alcohol, doses, purging or coarse iron pills, and old school doctors. It cures **ALL** diseases and is a household remedy **all over the world**.

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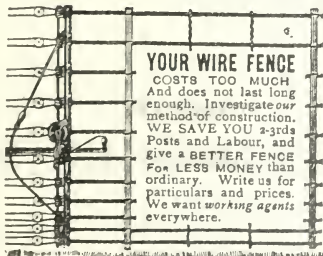
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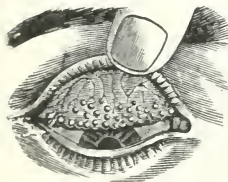
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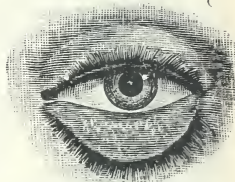


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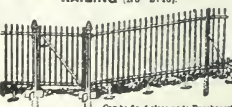
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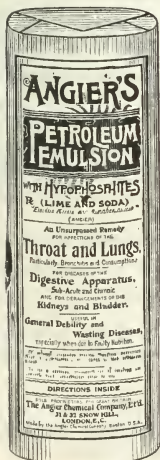
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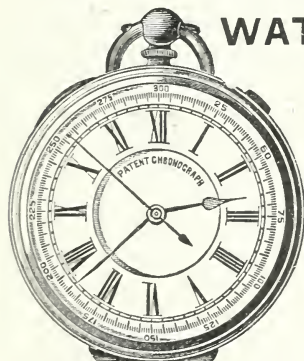
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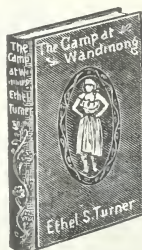
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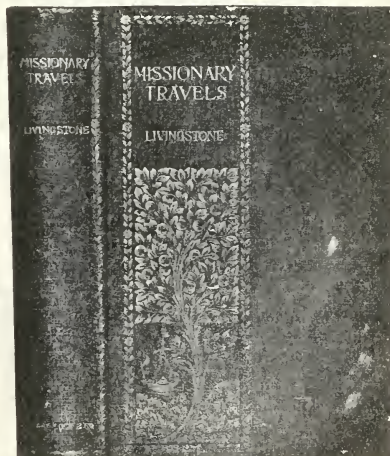
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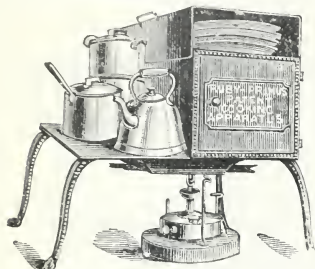
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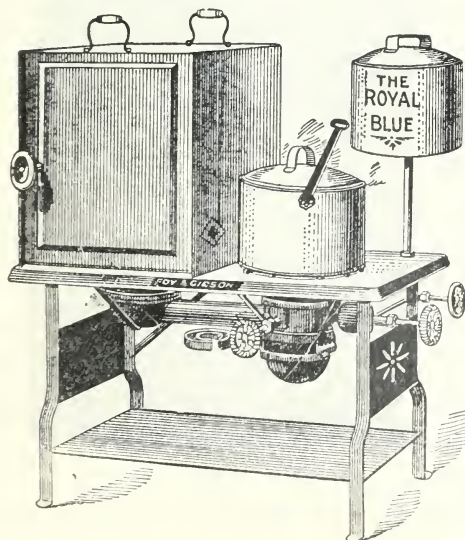
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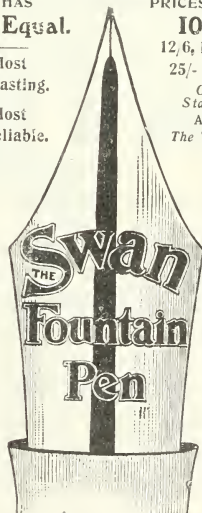
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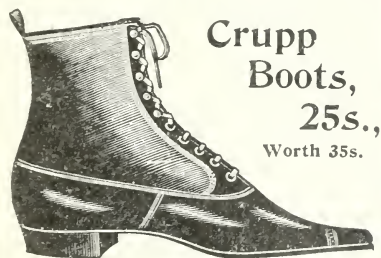
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LATE SIR WALTER
BESANT.

This message of goodwill and greeting to Federated Australia from the late Sir Walter Besant, the famous novelist, is of special interest, as it was written only a few weeks before his death.

To the first step towards the creation of
a great Australasian Nation, may a hundred
Englishmen offer congratulations and best wishes?
I know not when or how this Nation may become
another Anglo-Saxon country - but, so long as it remains
a friend and an ally, it matters not how soon.

Australia now the daughter will become the sister.
God speed the daughter! God speed the sister! 1903

The Review of Reviews

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

HEAD OFFICE - - 167-169 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Editor: W. H. Fitchett, B.A., LL.D.

Manager: T. Shaw Fitchett.

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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

The Royal Visit

Every stage of the Duke of York's visit to Australia has been a brilliant success. Queensland suffered a sharp spasm of discontent when it was announced that the royal party would come to Brisbane by train. It was believed—or imagined—that if the royal squadron visited Brisbane the ships would suffer quarantine on proceeding to Sydney. That imagination had no justification in fact, and was due to the over-nervous anxiety of those about the Duke. The visit to Brisbane, however, was a brilliant success, as was, in turn, that paid to Sydney. At the moment we write, the Duke and his party are making a royal progress of a very picturesque and dazzling sort through New Zealand, while Hobart and Adelaide are busy making themselves beautiful in readiness for the coming of the Duke.

Which Did Best?

There is an inevitable, and not ungenerous, rivalry betwixt the great cities of Australasia as to which shall give—or has given—to the Duke and Duchess of York the most stately and impressive welcome. Mr. Barton was asked, for example, whether in his judgment Melbourne had outshone Sydney; but, like a wise man, he held, with Mrs. Malaprop, that "caparisons are odorous," and declined to attempt any. "Melbourne," he said, sagely, "was very good, so is Sydney"! An attempt was made to beguile Sir James Graham, the Mayor of Sydney, into attempting a comparison betwixt the functions in the two cities, but Sir James was equal to the occasion. "Our own decorations," he said, "were unique; theirs were grand"! The truth is, all the capitals

What the Duke Thinks

showed—and are showing—a degree of public spirit and of artistic taste altogether admirable; and so far the decorations of each capital in turn had at least one feature in which they surpassed those of the other cities. The royal arch in Brisbane, for example, was unsurpassed for originality and architectural impressiveness. The twin pagodas in Swanston-street, Melbourne, when illuminated, had a weird and dazzling splendour of an unsurpassable sort; while the Sydney illuminations had at least one feature which left the efforts of all the other capitals bankrupt. Two great streets were crossed with pendant lines of electric lights forming a sort of trellis-work of white flame above the moving crowds beneath, and the effect of that high-pitched roof of white fire, when seen in long-drawn perspective, was matchless.

The Duke of York himself maintains a discreet reticence as to the impression one city after another, clad in beauty for his honour, produces upon him. But it is probable that, for the royal party generally, the visit to New Zealand will give the greatest amount of enjoyment. No Australian State can offer to visitors the matchless scenery of New Zealand, while no other can show the example of a native race like the Maoris, which survives contact with the white man's civilisation, and even is learning to appropriate that civilisation for itself. The Maori reception at Rotōrua was, in its way, unique. The leading Maori chiefs were presented to the Duke; many thousands of Maoris—tall, fine-looking men—were gathered in front of the

royal party, and the Duke gave them a brief address. Mr. Carroll, the Native Minister—with Maori blood in his own veins—translating the speech sentence by sentence to the brown-faced crowd, who shouted applause in tones only possible to Maori throats.

The Duke as Orator

The Duke and Duchess of York must have found such a succession of great social functions almost insufferably wearisome; yet they have borne themselves with unflinching grace and tact, and have won golden opinions everywhere. The Duke himself has certainly a touch of the orator's gift; and in New Zealand he seems to have "let himself go," and to have spoken at more than one function with frank unbuttoned human speech of a very pleasant sort. Thus at a soldiers' luncheon in Auckland, in the course of a spontaneous address, he said:

He was proud to meet the old soldiers who had served the late Queen in various campaigns, and also their sons, who inherited their gallant spirit and devotion, and were keen to emulate their deeds and cheerfully give service in defence of the old flag. He was proud, also, to be addressing two generations of soldiers. He liked what his friend, Mr. Seddon would call the continuity of policy. (Laughter and cheers.) There was nothing like a chip of the old block.

A Voice.—You are one yourself. (Laughter and great cheers.)

His Royal Highness.—It was known that the old block was hard, of good grain, and sound to the core. If in the future, wherever and whenever the mother's hand was stretched across the sea, it could reckon to grasp a hand such as New Zealand had given, well, all could agree that the dear old country could look ahead with confidence.

The Ethics of Dress

The question of dress to be worn at the various royal functions provoked, curiously enough, more debate in New Zealand than anywhere else; and Mr. Seddon made a characteristic deliverance on the subject which is worth putting on record. The royal visitors, he said, would receive a most cordial welcome; but he added—

I hope for the credit of the colony there will be no toadying, but that they will receive an enthusiastic and manly welcome. Already, I believe, the question has been raised that no one will be permitted to enter their presence unless attired in evening dress. On the West Coast the interpretation of "evening dress" by many of our housewives would be such that it would not permit them to enter their Royal presence. Looking back at the good old days, I can speak personally.

I say that I enjoyed a social evening and a dance better in my moleskins and Crimean shirt and boots than ever I have done in Windsor uniform or dress-suit. Our sons in South Africa are of the bulldog net of the claw-hammer, breed, and it is not the former coats or dress-suit wearers who uphold the British Empire.

That utterance is not quite of the decorous and "official" sort, but it has in it both humour and good sense.

What English Papers Say

The royal visit will, no doubt, cost the States a large sum of money in hard cash. The military and naval demonstrations alone—in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane—cost the Federal Government £43,000. But never was money better invested. The reflex effect on the States themselves is of a value which could hardly be expressed in figures. The popular imagination will be coloured for generations with the magnificence and stateliness of the great functions which have been witnessed, and the result must be to strengthen all the sentiments that constitute loyalty. But the impression produced on the outside world at large, and on Great Britain in particular, is equally great. Looked at as a mere advertisement for Australia and New Zealand, the royal visit is of surpassing value. The British papers are full of reports of what has been done; and never before has so much admiring ink been shed on these lands. The average Australian or New Zealander will read the labouring adjectives of the English press—if they happen to come under his eye—with a sense of mingled astonishment and humour. And he will begin to realise that Australia and New Zealand for the moment have been turned into a stage with all the world for spectators. If we may believe our English critics, we must go back to the Field of the Cloth of Gold to find a parallel for what has been witnessed in one Australasian capital after another! When, however, all the epithets of too enthusiastic writers have been judiciously discounted, it is plain that the effect produced on the imagination of Great Britain is very great. We hold a new place in the confidence and affection of the mother-land.

Through English Eyes

It would be interesting, of course, to know what our royal visitors honestly think of us; but that, probably, only our children will learn, when, a generation hence, the "diaries" and "correspondence" of the Duke of York himself, or of members of his suite, are published. One letter, however, written by an officer of the royal squadron, which has found its way into the daily press, does give a picture of what English eyes find in us. We are, it seems, a cleaner, freer, less-burdened, and more vigorous England; a smaller England, no doubt, a less conventional England;

but England somehow, with its youth renewed, and on a more generous physical scale. Says this officer, describing Australian crowds:—

The men were of a sterner type, more squarely cut, heavier in limb and feature than ours. The women, too, were of a larger mould, of a freer carriage, and of more independent mien than one commonly sees in England. And—to your honour be it said—young girls could walk in couples or alone, without fearing or finding any molestation.

“An England without a past” is a happy definition of Australasia; but that phrase is a warning as well as a compliment. We have not the inherited burdens of the mother land; on the other hand, we have not its inspiring historic traditions. This critic was evidently keen-eyed, for he noticed that the Melbourne crowds, at first, showed a distinct and nervous doubt as to what they ought to do when the royal carriage moved past them. That is a perfectly true criticism, and explains why the crowds did not cheer as enthusiastically as they were expected—and intended—to do.

The Federal Houses

The Commonwealth Parliament has got through its first debate, and evolved its first constitutional difficulty. The debate on the address in both Houses was, no doubt, of portentous length. It would be an interesting, if somewhat alarming, bit of arithmetic to count up how many speeches were made, and into what dimensions they expanded. A new Parliament, of course, feels bound to make itself audible to the whole community. Hon. members, moreover, have to “find out” themselves and each other. And only by frankly talking out, at amplest length, their views on things in general can members adjust themselves to each other, and a collection of representatives—many of whom never saw each other's faces before—crystallise into a Parliament—the thinking organ, as well as the executive, of a Commonwealth. On the whole, the speeches have created a distinct reputation for both Houses, and given the entire community a pleasant sense of confidence. There were some foolish speeches, no doubt, in the debate, and many vain repetitions. But many of the speeches were of a very high order; and for sense, knowledge, and temper the whole debate would have done credit to any Parliament in the world. The debating power of both Houses is of a fine quality.

The Drift of Things

Parties have not yet crystallised themselves, and the Houses remain in what may be called an unstratified condition. The Tariff Bill, when it is introduced, will put an end to this,

and parties will be sharply divided. The logic of the situation, however, is stronger than even the logic of party. A tariff too high, or a free list too long, would—each of them—make impossible the revenue which must be raised. So by the necessities of the situation complete victory will be denied to the extreme men in either camp. Convinced Free Traders must vote for a wide range of duties; and the most fanatical Protectionist feels that these duties must be low enough to permit imports, or there can be no revenue, and the Commonwealth must perish of mere empty pockets. Perhaps the educational effect, alike of the debate and of the situation, is greatest in Victoria. There Protection has been, like the multiplication table, something it was insanity to doubt; or, like the Athanasian Creed, a matter of religious faith independent of evidence. Now the astonished multitude of Victorian Protectionists have to listen to rhetorical assaults on their beloved creed delivered in accents which have not been heard by Victorian ears for a generation. It is nothing less than a liberal education, again, to find that a good Labour member may yet be an ardent Free Trader. The Labour party in the Federal Parliament has, indeed, found it necessary to leave the tariff an open question for its members. Now, for the Victorian Labour party, doubt about Protection would hitherto have been as shocking as a lapse into atheism on the part of a bishop would have seemed to, say, a zealous Church-woman!

The Federal Cabinet has made its first blunder, with the result that the first Supply Bill sent up to the

Senate had to be ignominiously withdrawn. The Bill passed the House of Representatives after vigilant scrutiny; but when sent up to the Senate, the Bill was found to recite only the lump sum, without any details of the expenditure. This is the form in which Supply Bills are sent up to a second Chamber of the usual type, where no right of amendment exists; and the form of the Bill was taken by the members of the Senate as a sign that the other House intended to reduce it to the level of an Upper House in one of the States. But the Federal Senate, being the States' House, is clothed with large powers. It cannot initiate money votes or taxes; it may not amend a Supply Bill. But it may request by message the omission or amendment of any items in it, and a “tack” is expressly forbidden by the Constitution. Members of the Senate made common and angry cause against

the Bill. It represented a dark design to rob them, at the very outset, of their privileges. Mr. Barton was, of course, quite innocent of any such guilty intention. It was a bit of sloveliness which permitted the Bill to go to the other House in that particular shape; perhaps it was mere force of habit. No Supply Bill has ever yet been prepared under a Constitution which gives the Upper Chamber such large powers in finance; but the blunder was undeniable, and as a result the first Supply Bill sent to the Senate was meekly withdrawn.

The Postal Bill is the first measure of importance submitted to the Federal Parliament. Mr. Drake introduced it to the Senate in a speech marked by an admirable clearness, ease, and command of details, and which distinctly advanced his reputation. A Minister who has to take administrative charge of six Postal systems, and weave them all into a single organisation, is inevitably at the mercy of his departmental heads. The Bill was framed by a conference of the Deputy Postmaster-Generals of the six States, and it reflects what may be called the departmental mind. It lacks initiative and originality; it is not shaped by the idea that the Post Office exists for the sake of the public, and is a great instrument of civilisation, a servant of trade and of the national life. The Post Office, according to the Bill, is a "commercial" institution, existing for commercial ends; and its ideal is to give as little as possible to its customers, the public, and to get as much as possible from them. No great reform was ever begotten within the Post Office. Each in turn, from the days of Rowland Hill downward, has had to be forced upon it from without. Would a conference of Post Office officials have ever given the world the penny post! Mr. Drake's Bill is certain to be generously amended before it becomes law.

Big Profits!

The natural industries of Australasia have plainly a great future before them. Where an almost limitless demand exists on one side of the sea, and an almost limitless possibility of supply on the other, to what dimensions, and to what a scale of profit, may not a great industry rise! Some figures are published in the Victorian press showing the profits earned by the butter factories which multiply so fast in that State. One happy butter factory, it seems, has actually returned a profit at the rate of 228 per cent.! Profit at the rate of nineteen

per cent. is reckoned poor, and the average profits of a cluster of butter factories—specially chosen, of course—is eighty-five per cent.! These figures seem incredible, and are, no doubt, assisted by an ingenious manipulation of figures. But when due allowance is made for this, it seems certain that the best possibilities of wealth for Australasia lie in the line of the great natural industries.

The New Hebrides

The French have discovered a new title to the New Hebrides. The French admiral who annexed New Caledonia in 1850 included, it seems, "the dependencies" of that island in his proclamation; and, contemplated through French spectacles, the New Hebrides are plainly a "dependency" of New Caledonia! To this it is replied that if we are to compare "annexations," the New Hebrides were "annexed" to the mainland of Australia by formal proclamation in 1840; and there is some evidence that they were "annexed" by Great Britain nearly a century earlier. But these "annexations" are mere paper pellets. A more practical suggestion is that made by M. Paul Beaulieu, in a French journal, that England should give up the New Hebrides to France in return for a surrender of French claims in Newfoundland. This plan would, of course, set both Australia and New Zealand in flame; and M. Beaulieu offers, as an alternative, the suggestion that France should give up the New Hebrides in return for a big slice of South Africa. France, in a word, is generously willing to sell, at a big price, a bit of property to which she has no title. New Zealand, it is worth noting, grows sensitive over a foolish suggestion that Australia should proclaim a "Monroe" doctrine on her own account in the Pacific, leaving New Zealand out in the cold. This is, of course, absurd. As far as the Pacific is concerned, Australia and New Zealand have no divided interests.

The State Parliaments

The State Parliaments of Australia will soon be in session again, and while they have some anxious tasks before them, yet the political landscape for them is, on the whole, very cheerful. State politics are amazingly simplified by the disappearance of the tariff question from their horizon. The State revenues are almost everywhere expanding. For eleven months of the current financial year, New South Wales claims an increase; over the same period in the previous year, of some £945,000; Victoria one of £400,000, Western Australia £215,000. South

Australia £91,000. Tasmania and Queensland alone show a shrinkage of revenue. The figures for New South Wales, it is to be noted, lend themselves to keen controversy. Mr. See claims there will be a solid surplus on the year; but a "surplus" is easily evolved by the process of leaving out some items of legitimate expenditure, or by including some items of illegitimate income. Mr. See's critics declare that he is leaving out from his expenditure, for example, the whole cost of the imperial contingents, and is including the rents of the resumed lands in his income, without debiting himself with the interest on the cost of those lands.

Both in New South Wales and Victoria the cost of old age pensions will be a very disturbing factor in the public finances. New South Wales wisely makes an estimate of that cost before the scheme begins. Some 18,000 applications for pensions have been sent in, and the cost of the scheme will be betwixt £300,000 and £400,000 per annum. Victoria set its old age pension scheme in operation on the strength of a random guess, which proved hopelessly wrong, and the cost will be much more than double the original estimate. The pensions in Victoria, begun in an impulse of generous sentiment, are yielding some very unsentimental results. Many infirm, or even half-senile, inmates of the Benevolent Asylums secured a pension of 7s. 6d. or 10s. per week, and crept out of those institutions, to set up housekeeping on their own account, with results which may be guessed. Some of the pensioners killed themselves with drink. Others were found, to the horror of the whole community, to be living under conditions which would shock the sensibilities of an aboriginal. Yet others have died of mere cold or hunger. The old age pensions scheme, if it settles one social problem, creates, it is clear, some new ones nearly as big and difficult.

New Zealand New Zealand continues to enjoy an enviable degree of prosperity. Figures are published showing that the external trade of the colony has increased since 1885 by no less than £9,000,000. Its exports in those five years have increased fifty-five per cent., its imports by sixty-six per cent. New Zealand industry has, in the main, run happily in the line of great natural products, so the prosperity of the colony is of a healthy and enduring quality. New Zealand railways yield profit at a rate

little short of £3 9s. 5d. per cent., and further freight remissions are promised. The universal penny postage which New Zealand enjoys, and which Australia envies, was reckoned to involve a loss of £80,000 the first year. But the actual loss will not be more than £30,000. We publish elsewhere an interesting article on the census figures for Australia; but the general increase of New Zealand is of a yet more satisfactory character. Population has risen to 773,439, an increase of 70,000. The population of the North Island is rapidly overtaking that of the South; and, as the geographical conditions of the two extremities of the group are so unlike, this must carry with it some important political and social results. The centre of gravity in New Zealand politics will, in a word, be shifted.

A Political Experiment Victoria is uneasily conscious that its Factories Act is of the nature of an experiment whose results are still unverified and unknown; and a Royal Commission is taking evidence in an ample, not to say leisurely, fashion, as to its operations. The Wages Board constitutes the most original feature of the Act; but, as yet, no direct evidence as to its working is being taken; the incidental references to it by the witnesses examined are, however, suggestive and sometimes even amusing. Thus the demand for a Board to fix not only Wages, but Prices, has already emerged. Here is a fragment from the published report of the evidence given by an anxious grocer:

If a Wages Board were established, he thought it would only be right to have a Prices Board.

The chairman: Would you be in favour of the public being represented on the Prices Board?

Witness: No; I think it should be composed of grocers only.

To Mr. Mason: If a Prices Board were established, he did not think that would be levying blackmail on the public.

To that last question there was, significantly enough, no reply. But the logic of this witness was unanswerable. If the State undertakes to settle wages, it must also settle prices. If it ensures a minimum wage for the employee, it ought to fix a minimum interest for the capitalist. It must, in a word, protect all interests, and not one only. But this, of course, takes us back to the political economy of the Middle Ages. The system might work in a State fitted up as an air-tight compartment, or in a community consisting of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday. But the State unhappily cannot fix the prices of goods that

have to be sold, and bought, in the open markets of the world.

New Problems

Considered as a social experiment, the Victorian Factories Act has special interest for all the States in the Commonwealth. The Act must be extended over the whole area of the Commonwealth, or must be abandoned in Victoria itself. So the working of the measure is a matter of Federal concern. And it is clear already that in its attempt to settle one difficult social problem the Act creates a new set almost as difficult. The minimum wage, for example, tends inevitably to become the maximum, and so the wages of the best workmen are pulled down to the level of the average. Slower workmen, again, are dismissed, since they are not worth the legal wage, and must get—or perhaps fail to get—special leave to work for less than the minimum. Perhaps the feature of the Act which is contemplated with most suspicion is the severe clauses limiting the number of apprentices. Boy labour has many evils, but so has boy idleness. And one result of the Act is to throw whole battalions of boys out of employment, and make it impossible for them to learn a trade. One alarmed employer writes to the daily papers to say that in his own trade over 150 boys have been turned out of work and dismissed to that evil school, the streets! One case is attracting much attention. A butcher employed his two sons as improvers in his business, paying them wages. But the total number of hands employed did not entitle him to the services of two “improvers.” He was prosecuted for a breach of the Act; but the magistrates dismissed the complaint as an offence to common sense. The Crown appealed against this decision to the Full Court, which reversed the decision of the magistrates. The Chief Justice added the comment that “the case was rather a startling one. The defendant might very naturally think he was at liberty to employ his sons, but the law said he could not do so except under stringent regulations. The result might be that no one else would employ them, and then there was a chance of their possible ruin.”

An Amending Act

The Act is imperilled at another point. In the woollen trade the representatives of the employers declined to sit on the Wages Board on the ground that amongst the representatives of the employes are “outsiders.” If the employers in a trade can paralyse a

Wages Board by declining to sit on it, the whole system, it is plain, breaks down. An Amending Bill is to be brought in, empowering a Board from which the representatives of the employers have withdrawn, to fix wages and hours, etc., in spite of that circumstance. The Boards, too, are to be clothed with power to summons and examine as witnesses employers who decline to sit as representatives. One feature of the system which is visibly rousing angry feeling is the power over trade matters it gives to outsiders. A chairman of a Wages Board, with a casting vote betwixt the two opposing interests, is in one case a clergyman, in another a judge, in a third a schoolmaster. This last case is that of a Board dealing with highly technical matters. The schoolmaster, who is its chairman, is ignorant, it is with more or less truth alleged, of the meaning of the very terms employed in the trades over which he sits as arbiter of wages and hours!

Western Australia

Mr. Leake, the new Premier of Western Australia, has made an important speech defining the policy of his Cabinet. Mr. Leake has at least the quality of political courage. There is, he announces, to be economy, but “no retrenchment.” There will be a deficit, he reckons, of £50,000 on the year, bringing the accumulated deficits under the Excess Expenditure Act up to £500,000. But Mr. Leake feels no alarm. The resources of the State, he argues, are enormous, and it has a splendid revenue. If Mr. Leake’s finances are to be courageous, they are also to be frank. He will not conceal any further deficits under the Excess Bill, but will, if necessary, call Parliament together and consult hon. members frankly. Western Australia is committed to a loan expenditure of £3,000,000 spread over three years, and must go into the open market for that sum and for £500,000 of existing debit balances, while another £1,000,000 of Treasury bills has also to be provided for. Western Australia, it is clear, must float a large loan. But its credit is good and its assets ample. For the rest, Mr. Leake contemplates—though in a somewhat remote perspective—a redistribution of seats on a population basis, and he is as energetic a believer in the transcontinental railway as Sir John Forrest himself.

The Kanaka

The Kanaka is not, perhaps, a very attractive or dignified figure, but he is plainly destined to be a factor of first importance in the politics of the Australian Commonwealth. The Labour

party are eager to annihilate him not on account of his complexion, or of his habits, but simply because he is a cheap competitor for work. And a general, if somewhat vague, sentiment in favour of a "white Australia" gives the Labour party many allies. But Queensland has financial and social interests at stake of the greatest importance. Is it to see one of its greatest industries wrecked and to lose all the capital that is invested in it? Can white labour alone maintain tropical industries; or must the whole of tropical Australia be surrendered to the jungle? At a conference held at Bundaberg, attended by 160 delegates, representing every pastoral and agricultural society in the State, a resolution was adopted declaring that "the conference viewed with alarm the attitude of the Federal Parliament with regard to the employment of kanakas in the cane-fields," and requesting Parliament to delay legislation until a Royal Commission had reported on the whole matter. In substance, that is all Queensland asks; a careful and dispassionate enquiry into the problem before final action is taken.

**A
White
Empire?**

Meanwhile, another aspect of the "white Australia" question is suggested by the action of the Imperial Government. The royal assent has been refused to a Bill passed by the Queensland Parliament forbidding the employment of Asiatics and other coloured races in the sugar-mills assisted by State advances. The Imperial Government, in a word, refuses to assent to a Bill which puts, on mere grounds of colour or of nationality, a legal disability on any section of British subjects. It must be remembered that many millions of Asiatics are British subjects. We are certainly not members of a "white empire"! The leadership of the coloured races, which is, in a sense, the secret of that empire, and its glory, carries with it some necessary burdens. Australia must protect itself from an Asiatic invasion by the device, not of a colour test, but of an educational test.

**The
Northern
Territory**

Sir Langdon Bonython, in the Federal House of Representatives, made a strong and effective speech urging that the Commonwealth should take upon itself the burden, and the responsibilities, of the Northern Territory. That territory has the population of a village—4,945 persons—on an area more than twice as great as that of France. The Territory has great possibilities. The exports from Port Darwin last year amounted to £156,662, while

the total gold exports for the years 1880-98 reached nearly £2,000,000. But the burden is greater than South Australia alone ought to be expected to carry. That State has shown both generosity and public spirit in the matter. It has advanced no less than £738,000 to the Territory, and it refused the offer of a syndicate of capitalists to take over the whole Territory with all its liabilities, because this meant an unlimited introduction of coloured labour. The Australian Commonwealth, as a whole, and not a single State, is, no doubt, responsible for the Northern Territory. It cannot be left derelict. It cannot be permitted to become an open door for a Chinese invasion. But what with the transcontinental railway and the Northern Territory, the Commonwealth plainly has some large responsibilities before it!

**The
Religious
Trend**

Both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament have agreed to open each day's sessions with a brief form of prayer. The decision, it is to be noted, was reached practically without opposition, and almost without debate. The effective and happy fashion in which Lord Hopetoun read prayers in the great function which marked the birth of the Commonwealth Parliament, no doubt, helped to secure this unanimity. But the incident is of importance as showing the general trend of public sentiment. There was a time when it seemed probable that a wave of secular opinion would sweep over Australasia. A secular craze captured the primary schools, and put the Bible in them under a ban, and made the very name of Christ a forbidden sound. But this was only a craze, and it was in quarrel with the common sense, the religious feelings, and the historic traditions of the community at large. That mood of unreason has passed, or is passing, away; and the fact that the Parliament of the Commonwealth, where, first of all, the general sentiment of all Australia becomes articulate, has resolved to put the signature of prayer on the work of each day, shows in what channel the belief and feelings of the whole community are flowing.

LONDON, May 1, 1901.

**The
Opening
of
the Hague
Court**

Two years ago this month, on May 18, the Peace Conference met at the Hague. Last month a brief circular issued by M. de Beaufort announced that the Court of Arbitration constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention had been formally established, and was

now available for the use of any Powers who might have need of its offices. The children of this world are wiser in their day and generation than the children of light. The constitution of an international tribunal of arbitration is one of those events which mark an epoch in the history of civilisation. But it is ushered into the world shamefacedly by a diplomatic circular which not one man in a thousand has ever seen or heard of. A proposal was made, which at one time seemed likely to meet with some degree of support, that the formal installation of the Bureau at the Hague should be regarded as the occasion for an important ceremonial. It was also suggested that the festival at the Hague might be accompanied by similar ceremonials in the capitals of all the Powers represented at the Conference. It was even hoped—and the idea still remains on record—that the 18th of May might come to be observed as a festival day of humanity, in commemoration of the first great effort made by the associated Governments to provide a workable substitute for war. The execution of this proposal has been marred this year by the way in which the Dutch Government installed the Bureau, without any ceremony to mark the occasion.

The Court and the Chinese Indemnities Much interest is naturally excited as to what should be the first question with which the Hague Court should be invited to deal. Fifteen cases, it is said, are already down for hearing, and the probability is that it would be some twopenny-halfpenny question which would interest no person in the world excepting the two litigants. This would be thoroughly in accordance with the humdrum, unheroic way in which each advance is made in the direction of peace. There is, however, one great question which several of the Powers are anxious should be brought before the Hague Court. That is the question of the Chinese indemnity. The Russian Government originally suggested that the question of the indemnity due from China to the Powers was one that might well be referred to the Hague Court for investigation. The American Government cordially assented to the suggestion, and it is believed that the Kaiser alone is indisposed to adopt this method of dealing with the question which at present seems to baffle the combined diplomacy of Europe. Each of the Powers concerned should appoint its own arbitrator. China would appoint her own. Adequate provision would be made for the appointment of an umpire, and the question

could then be argued as to the basis upon which the claims should be made and the method in which the amount should be settled. After deciding the question of principle, in which many questions are bound up—as, for instance, whether or not the Chinese are to be held responsible for all the damage done by the Boxers to individuals, whether the whole cost of all the military expeditions is to be defrayed, whether any rebate should be allowed, or whether any counterclaim will be permitted on the part of China, or whether the claims of the Powers should be dealt with collectively or separately—a Special Commission should be appointed to take evidence on the spot as to the various claims, and upon the report of this Commission the Tribunal would adjudicate. Such, at least, was the suggestion which it was believed nearly all the Powers, with the exception of Germany and her allies, are in favour of accepting. One advantage of referring the question to a Court, rather than leaving it to be dealt with by diplomacy, is that it might be arranged that a decision of a majority of the members of the Tribunal should be accepted as final, whereas without such reference the veto of a single Power would be sufficient to paralyse action. It would be very curious if, through the Hague Bureau, a way should be found of overcoming the liberum veto which threatens to be the bane of the International State, as it was formerly of the Polish Monarchy.

No Progress in China The Russians have accepted the rejection of their Manchurian Convention with as much grace as is possible to those who have to say “*beati possidentes*” with a very wry face. The latent antagonism between Russia and Japan, which interested persons in England were endeavouring to fan into a flame, seems to have subsided for the moment, and Japan is suffering at present from a severe financial crisis, which is not likely to predispose it to a policy of military adventure in Korea or elsewhere. The Chinese Court manifests no disposition to come back to Peking, and the Powers are reluctantly beginning to recognise the fact that it will be impossible for them to withdraw their troops before the hot weather. This means greater loss of life and continually increasing expenditure. No doubt for the expenditure they can increase their claims upon China, but there is a limit to what China can pay or borrow, and the more they can extort from the Chinese Government, the more

certain it is that they will have to face increased customs duties, which will not tend to the development of European trade in the Far East. The only element of hope in a very dark and dismal situation is the fact that so shrewd an observer as Sir Robert Hart seems disposed to regard the recent decree of the Chinese Government, promising reform, as indicating a general resolve on the part of the Powers that be to put their house in order. I quote Sir Robert Hart's translation of the decree elsewhere, and it is a very interesting document in any case. Should it result in action, it may be regarded as momentous.

**The
Clayton-
Bulwer
Treaty**

While the horizon is not clearing in the Far East, the clouds are gathering in the West. When Congress meets in December, there is little doubt that it will decide immediately upon the construction of an isthmian canal without any reference to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which will either be declared to have lapsed or will be treated as non-existent. Mr. Secretary Hay will probably by that time have disappeared, and then we shall discover how great a mistake we made in not accepting the amended treaty which was presented by the Senate. There is still time to act, if Lord Lansdowne and Lord Salisbury do not wish to have another and threatening difficulty added to those which embarrass British diplomacy. Why could they not take the initiative in proposing to the American Government the formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty on condition that British ships shall share all the rights, and on the same terms, enjoyed by American vessels in the use of the canal? This is an eminently practical way out of an impasse. It is our interest to have the canal made; it is our interest that its freedom of passage should be guaranteed by a Power strong enough to compel all possible belligerents to respect its neutrality; and as the Americans want to make a canal at their own cost, John Bull cannot do better than give them his benediction and actively co-operate with them in removing any obstacles that may stand in the way of the conferring of so great a benefit upon the carrying trade of Great Britain.

**Mr.
McKinley's
Tour**

When these pages are going through the press, Mr. McKinley will be making his triumphant progress through the whole of the United States. His tour will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will be in many respects the most remarkable Presidential

progress that has yet taken place. It is significant of much that he refused to travel in the Pullman car named "Imperial." It would have been too handy a text for those who regard this development of Presidential power as indicating progress in the direction of empire. It is, however, natural that the President of the United States should take advantage of the facilities of communication which his countrymen have done so much to perfect, in order to return thanks to the greatest possible number of those who voted for him at the last Presidential election. The popular enthusiasm is taking all manner of strange and curious forms, one of the most remarkable being the preparation of the bouquet for Mrs. McKinley at Los Angeles, which is to contain 100,000 rosebuds and to weigh somewhat over two tons. The American love for bigness as a thing in itself seldom has had a more picturesque illustration.

**The
Numbering
of
the People**

Last month the census in the British Isles was taken, but the enumerators have not yet added up the totals. The census is always interesting, because for a large majority of our people, if not for an actual majority, it is the only instance in which any representative of the Central Government comes into direct contact with the citizen. Everyone has more or less personal knowledge of local officials, whether those of the municipality, the Board of Guardians, or the School Board; but opportunities of direct contact between the Imperial authorities and the individual wage-earner are few and far apart. In the census, however, the State, as a kind of benevolent inquisitor, insists upon the filling in of information relating to details of family life which are often jealously concealed even from members of the same household. This gives a certain piquant interest to the census, which causes it to be remembered by many of the non-political classes when much more important events are completely forgotten. It is expected that our population will show considerable increase, in contrast with the result of the census in India, the significance of whose figures has yet been very imperfectly appreciated in this country. A few years ago we believed we had effectually disestablished the reign of the Malthusian Trinity of War, Pestilence, and Famine in Hindustan; but the check on population arising from plague, famine, and cholera would seem to indicate that the famous checks on population are not so easily got rid of.

Paying the Piper Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has presented to the House of Commons his Budget. According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we

have already spent 153 millions sterling upon the war in South Africa, plus the few millions (a mere bagatelle) spent on the Chinese expedition. The expenditure is going on admittedly at the rate of a million and a half a week over and above the ordinary expenditure on the army. This is an official estimate, and is probably at least thirty per cent. below the truth. Mr. Lowe is said to have remarked that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was an animal whose duty it was to produce a surplus. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has failed in his vocation, but by way of compensation has produced the greatest deficit of modern times. The following are the figures:—

1900-1.		
Revenue—		£
From taxes	109,562,000	
Other sources	20,823,000	
		£
Expenditure—		
Ordinary	114,972,000	
War	68,620,000	
		183,592,000
Deficit met by borrowing		53,207,000
1901-2		
Revenue		132,255,000
New taxes	11,000,000	
		143,255,000
Expenditure—		
Ordinary	127,372,000	
Suspending Sinking Fund	4,640,000	
		122,732,000
War	61,480,000	
		184,212,000
Estimated deficit		40,957,000

The New Taxes By way of meeting this deficit, he proposes to put a tax of a half-penny a pound upon sugar, whether produced within the Empire or without, and to impose 1s. per ton duty upon all coal exported from Great Britain, even although it is going to British coaling stations for the use of British steamers. He also adds 2d. to the Income Tax. The net effect of these changes is estimated to be as follows:—

Income Tax addition 2d., yielding	43,800,000
Sugar 1d. a pound	5,100,000
Coal 1s. a ton export duty	2,100,000
Total	£11,000,000

The imposition of export duty on coal created a lively outburst of protest on the part of the coal-owners and coal-miners, which led Sir

Michael to offer to except existing contracts, a concession which is expected to make a considerable hole in the £2,100,000 which he expected to raise from the new impost.

Hope for Finland We all remember the prejudice excited against the Tsar when it was announced that at the very time when he issued the Peace Rescript against Militarism, his Government was proposing to quadruple the strength of the Finnish army. From every point of view it was deplorable, and the Committee of the Russian Council of the Empire has now reported that it was not only quite unnecessary, but absolutely a step in the wrong direction. Generals Bonckoff and Kuropatkin proposed to increase the Finnish contingent from 5,600 to 20,000 men. The Committee has rejected the proposition, and recommends not only that the Finnish army should not be increased, but that the present Finnish Reserve should be abolished. Considering that the Finnish Diet agreed to double the strength of the Army, this decision of the Russian Committee of the Council is significant indeed. The matter is still under consideration by the Committee, and must pass before the whole Council, after which the Tsar will pronounce his final decision. No one will be better pleased than Nicholas II. if the Council of the Empire should recommend that the whole of the meddling mischievousness of the reactionary party in Finland should be undone, and the statu quo ante restored. Excepting on the principle that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," it is difficult to account for the wanton disturbance of the Finns by the policy of Bobrakoff.

The Unrest in Russia During the last month the unrest in Russia has somewhat subsided, at least in the symptoms on the surface. There is a great ferment going on there, which, like all fermentation, is a sign of vigorous vitality; but there is great conflict of evidence as to the facts; and the ultimate course which events will take, no one, least of all foreigners at a distance, can venture to predict. Nothing is more remarkable than the way in which many English Liberals, for instance, who will tell you that they have utterly failed to produce a leader in their own ranks, whose disorganisation is the scandal of modern politics, and who have failed in every duty imposed by the constitution upon the Opposition, dogmatise concerning what ought to be done in order to establish prosperity and

content throughout the great Russian Empire. All that can reasonably be said is that every Liberal must devoutly hope for the time when the Tsar and his Ministers see clearly that the generation of corns is not the first duty, but the great condemnation, of the State Bootmaker.

**More
Kaiser
Speeches** German opinion has not yet recovered from the shock administered by the Kaiser when he revived the memories of 1848, and spoke darkly concerning a possible recourse to the bayonets of his Guards for crushing popular discontent. The caricatures in the German comic papers have shown better than anything else the startled dismay with which his subjects have regarded this revelation of the secret thought of their ruler. His speeches this month have, however, been couched in a less sombre strain. The Kaiser has a natural vein of somewhat florid eloquence, and his speech to the students at Bonn, when he revisited his old university, with his son, was one of his most ambitious efforts. Like all his speeches, it was what the Americans describe as "high falutin," but it probably was not pitched in too high a note for the German public, which is singularly susceptible to appeals to patriotic and romantic sentiment. To English readers the most notable passage in the speech is the pronounced Evangelicalism of the peroration, which reads oddly in the mouth of the man whose "Hunnen" speech scandalised the conscience of Christendom. Bismarck once received a degree of Doctor of

Divinity, and it would appear that the same honour should be conferred upon the Kaiser. He would probably regard it as a well-merited compliment.

**Italy and
the
Triple
Alliance** One of two international events of the past month has been the visit of the German Crown Prince to Austria, where he hopes to find his bride, although in what way the heir to the chief Protestant throne in Europe aspires to the daughter of his Catholic and Apostolic Majesty the quidnuncs do not explain. The other event has been the visit of the Italian fleet to Toulon, where the Duke of Genoa was received by President Loubet and the Italians were enthusiastically feted by their French hosts. The visit of the Italian fleet to Toulon was an international courtesy which has pleased the French, and has not disturbed the Germans. I remember a conversation in the Italian Foreign Office two years ago, when, after listening to the Ministerial exposition of the relations between Italy and her neighbours, I summed up the situation in the phrase that Italy was not going to divorce her German wife, but she was very anxious to have a liaison with a French mistress. Since then, Italy, under the promptings of M. Camille Barrere, has plucked up sufficient courage to pay a visit to her mistress in broad daylight, satisfying Germany meanwhile with protestations of unalterable fidelity. The lawful spouse does not like it, but not being in a position to sue for a divorce, looks on somewhat sourly at the flirtations in the Mediterranean.

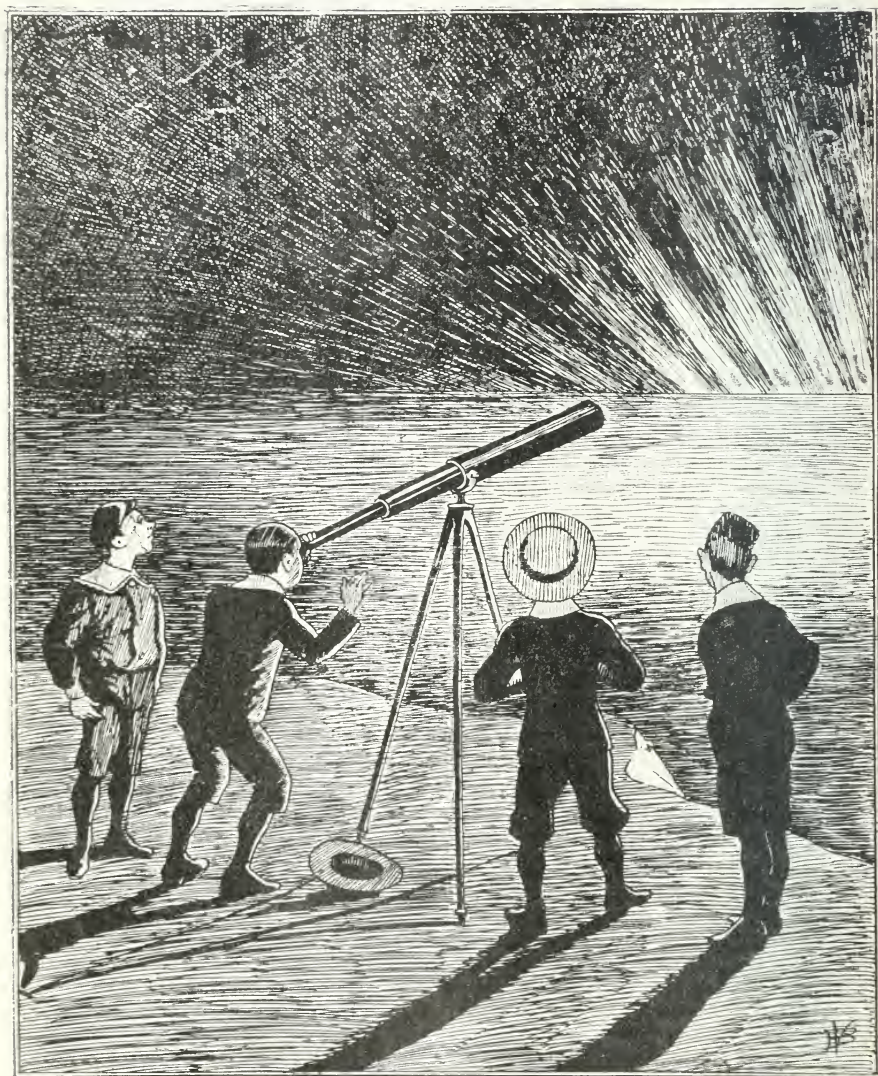
The "Leisure Hour" for May is a bright and varied number. Noticed elsewhere is the interview with the author of "Ben Hur." The Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth is vividly described by pen and camera. Thomas Wright supplies, in view of the Cowper Centenary, some unpublished and uncollected poems of William Cowper.

The May "Royal Magazine" contains articles on "The King as a Sportsman" and on "Flying Beasts and Flightless Birds," an interesting natural history paper. An amusing paper, "Hats off!" illustrates the different ways—national and individual—of bowing.

The "United Service Magazine" for April opens with an article by a naval officer on "Home Coast Defence and Submarine Mines." He says that

there is nothing in the plans of our coast defence which could prevent the French from entering our harbours on the expiration of a twelve hours' ultimatum. The writer incidentally makes the interesting suggestion that Ireland should be turned into a storehouse for Great Britain, to provide against the interruption of the over-sea food supply. Everything can be raised in Ireland except wheat, but oats and rye would make good bread at a pinch. Colonel Maude contributes some "Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry." The Editor describes the "Canadian Militia System." Another article deals with "Musketry Reform." A more important paper, by Major G. W. W. Saville, treats of "The Service Kit of the Infantry Soldier," and recommends changes in nearly every article of a soldier's equipment.

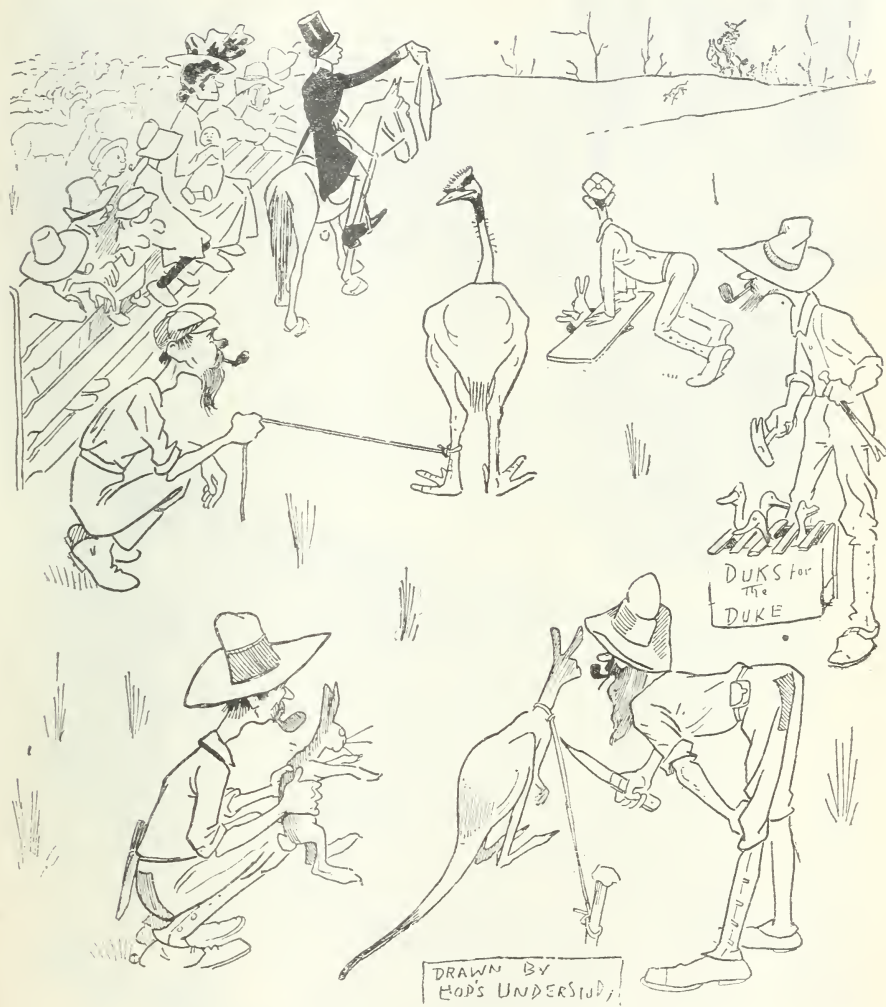
THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.



N.Z. "Graphic."]

THE NEW AURORA AUSTRALIS.

This is not another comet, or the midnight sun, or the Aurora Australis, that we see from the New Zealand shore, but merely marvellous Melbourne celebrating the presence of the Duke of York.



"Bulletin."

ROYAL SPORT.

"Some difficulty has been experienced in finding an easily accessible locality in New South Wales that would provide good sport for the Duke during his shooting expedition. At Condobolin it is anticipated there will be found an abundance of duck, hare, and other game."—Sydney "D.T."

mind, now, don't any of ye let go till the toff on the 'ankercher!"

Boss of the Gamekeepers: "Ere he comes! But 'ossback drops the 'ankercher!"



"Free Lance."]

THE TIRED DUKE.

In view of the fatigue His Royal Highness underwent in shaking 3,000 hands at Melbourne, the above labour-saving invention may probably be adopted in Wellington.



"Bulletin."]

THAT TIRED FEELING.

L.B.M.: "Your Royal Highness, it's mutual."

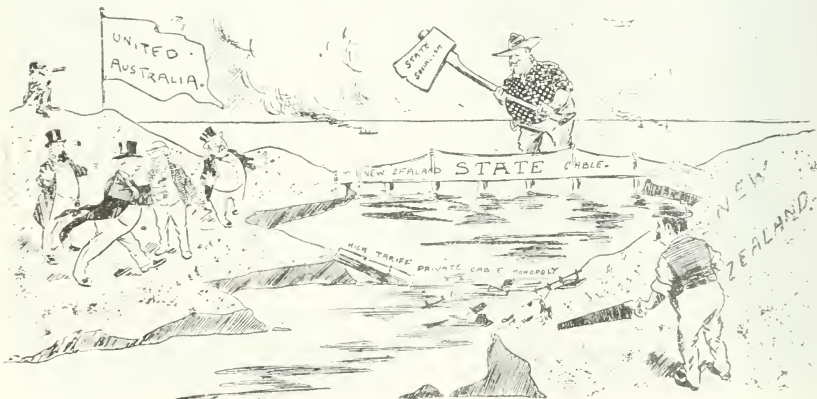


Adelaide "Chronicle."]

The Melbourne "Argus" thinks Sir Langdon Bonython's method of "drawing" the Federal Government on the subject of the Northern Territory is "very much like training a gun on to Parliament."



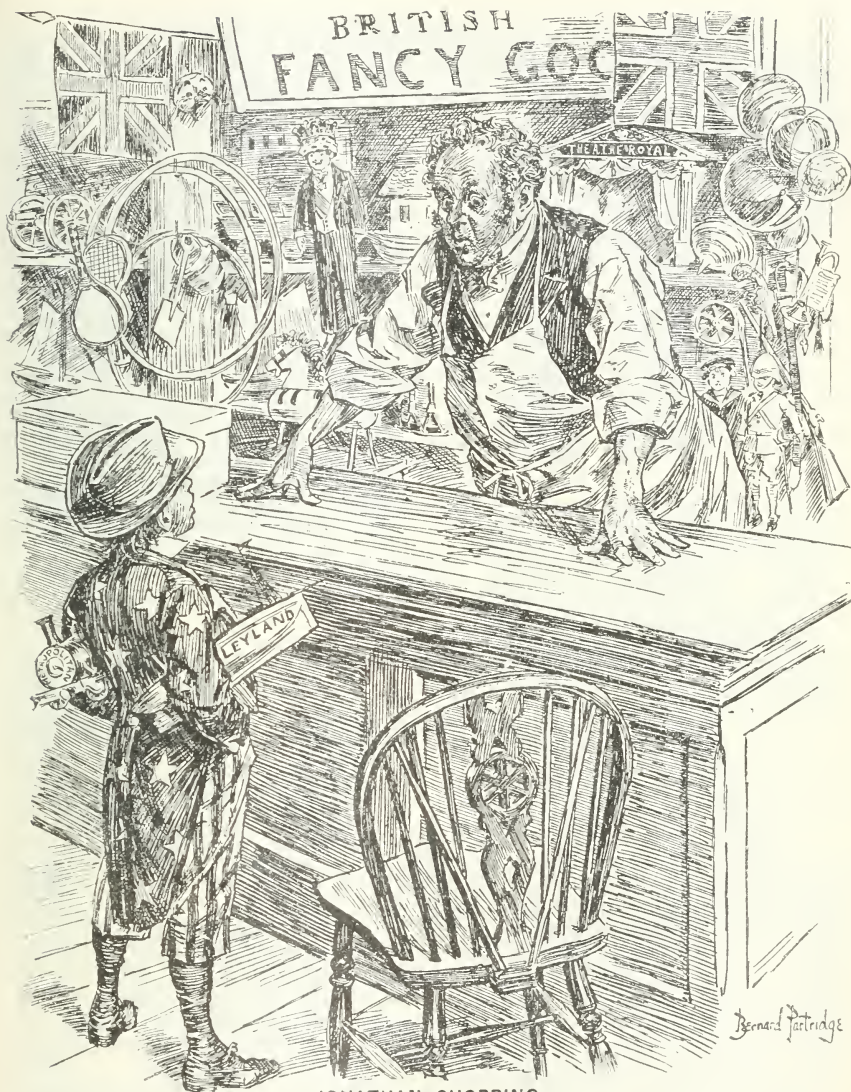
John Bull: "I'll send this shipment, but I'm very dubious about its success."—"Critic."]



"Free Lance."]

KING DICK ANNEXING THE CONTINENT.

Federal Premier Barton (in great alarm): "Hold on there, Seddon! What on earth are you up to now? Don't you see you are taking liberties with our glorious Commonwealth?"



JONATHAN SHOPPING.

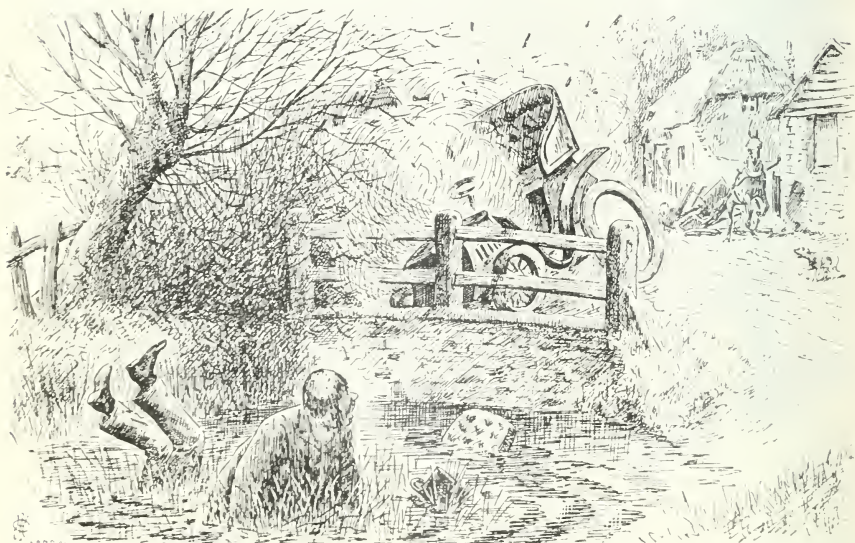
John Bull. "Now, MY LITTLE MAN, WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?"
Master Jonathan. "WAL, GUESS I 'LL BUY THE WHOLE STORE!"

[*"American millionaires agree to purchase the Leyland Line (Mediterranean, Portugal, Montreuil and Antwerp) Fleets. A meeting of shareholders has been called in order to confirm the arrangements."*—*Vide "Daily News," May 1.*]

(By permission of the proprietors of "London Punch.")



Stout Wife. "I SHALL NEVER GET THROUGH HERE, JAMES. IF YOU WERE HALF A MAN, YOU WOULD LIFT ME OVER!"
Husband. "IF YOU WERE HALF A WOMAN, MY DEAR, IT WOULD BE EASIER!"



MOTORIST (A NOVICE) HAS BEEN GIVING CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL URBAN COUNCIL A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE EASE WITH WHICH A MOTOR-CAR CAN BE CONTROLLED WHEN TRAVELLING AT A HIGH SPEED.

(By permission of the proprietors of "London Punch.")



"Kladderatsch."]

[Berlin.

Authority maintained by bayonets.—Kaiser's Speech.

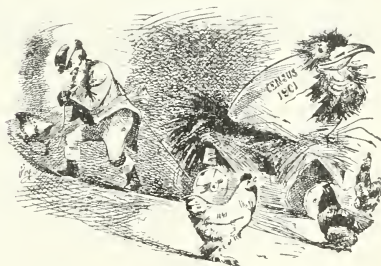


"Moonshine."]

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Brother Jonathan (holding up Aguinaldo): "Guess I've got mine, Johnnie."

John Bull (still chasing De Wet): "And guess it took you a long time to catch him, too. So you needn't crow."



"Judy."]

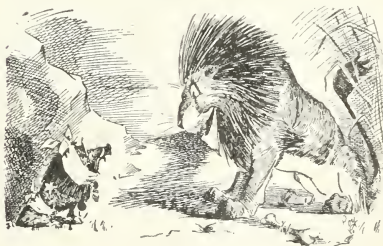
JOHN BULL'S EASTER EGG.

J.B.: "This one will be a whopper, or I'm much mistaken."



"Fun."]

CALMLY WAITING.



"Judy."]

"UNCONDITIONAL!"

The Boar: "As I was saying, my demands are—"

The Lion: "R-r-roar-r-r!!!! The terms will be MINE and not yours!"

GREETINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Our April number, with its remarkable budget of greetings to Australia from eminent men in every land, has brought us generous words of appreciation from every quarter. An edition-de-luxe was printed as a memorial, and we give a few testimonies to its value from leading public men throughout Australasia:—

THE RIGHT HON. E. BARTON, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth:

"I thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the special number of the 'Review of Reviews.' I congratulate you on a production which could only be the result of much literary and artistic skill, and of corresponding thought and labour. To me the autograph messages have been of especial interest, and the volume, as a whole, presents a valuable memento of the greatest occasion in Australian history."

THE HON. ALFRED DEAKIN, Attorney-General of the Australian Commonwealth:

"Your April number is an excellent souvenir of the commencement of the Commonwealth 'under the Crown,' as part of the British Empire; and is also an impressive illustration of the 'solidarity' of the race."

SIR R. C. BAKER, President of the Federal Senate:

"The greetings to this first Federal Parliament, from so many lands, by so many distinguished persons, are tributes to the importance of the great historical event which has just taken place. The constitution of the Commonwealth, which a few days ago was called into working existence by the Heir to the throne, is the most liberal the world has ever seen. Two Houses, equal, or nearly equal, in power, each elected on the broadest possible electoral base, with an Executive of the responsible Ministry type, is a modification of constitutional and federal theory which has never before been formulated. Australia leads the world in political developments fitted for the needs of a free and self-governing people. Uninfluenced by outside opinion or pressure, she has made her own constitution—a constitution which is at once the proof and vindication of the justice and wisdom of the rulers (past and present) of that great Empire, to which we are all so proud to belong, in binding us to the mother country by no ties except those which the people of Australia desire should exist."

SIR PHILIP C. Fysh, Member of the Commonwealth Cabinet:

"I have perused with very much gratification the messages of greeting which appear in the special number of your magazine for April, and wish to tender, in reply to your note, my congratulations on the very great success achieved. Australia has 'made by force her merits known'; risen, as she is entitled to have done, to her proper position, and become recognised as a power for good in the great efforts which are being made towards the amelioration of the condition of all men and the good government of the world. We

may predict that the future of Australia will far outshine even the brilliant past of her separate peoples, when, owning but one name, trading as one people, defended by one organisation, impelled by a common destiny, Australia will realise that no longer do provinces live only for themselves, but to establish a perfect and permanent union which coming generations shall call blessed. Your messengers, speaking to us from all climes, from British seats of learning, from the editorial chair, from the soul of music, and with those tender lines, alas! from a seat of war, touch us much, and happily make us recognise anew our close kinship. They forcefully remind us, also, of the venerable in tradition, pure in literature, culture, and attainment in art and the great in history, commerce and national achievements, of which Britons are so proud. May coming generations just as fully realise the value of their great heritage, and learn more and more to venerate the British constitution, upon which the Commonwealth has built, under which 'freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent.'"

SENATOR NEILD:

"I am under great obligation to you for the highly interesting and valuable April number of your excellent 'Review,' which is made so specially attractive by the varied collection of messages of goodwill from notable men and women upon the achievement of Australian unity. May these expressions of hope and kindly regard find a happy fulfilment in the development of the Commonwealth by its free people, and by the efforts of the Federal Parliament, now entering upon its onerous duties."

SENATOR SIR FREDERICK SARGOOD:

"I have read with much interest your April number, and must congratulate you upon your marked success in obtaining photographs and autograph messages from such a number of leading men and women. In years to come this number will be a most valuable memento of a most memorable event."

SENATOR STANFORTH SMITH:

"Our pride of race cannot but be stimulated by the cordial expressions of good-will from our brothers throughout the great British Empire. We in Australia are afforded an opportunity in nation-building previously denied to any nation in the history of the world; and if we are worthy of our British stock, and true to ourselves, we must maintain intact our glorious inheritance, and hand it down with added lustre to those who come after us."

SENATOR BEST:

"I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, your Federal souvenir number, kindly sent me. From every standpoint it is a most creditable and interesting production, and worthy of the great event it purports to memorialise."

SENATOR G. F. PEARCE:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of special copy of the April number of the 'Review of Reviews for Australasia.' The messages of goodwill it contains are, indeed, inspiring, and constitute an object-lesson on the feeling of brotherhood that pervades the English-speaking races, and bespeak an enquiring interest in this great experiment of government by the people."

SENATOR PULSFORD:

"Your letter of the 18th inst. duly reached me, together with the Federal souvenir number of the 'Review of Reviews for Australasia.' Please accept my thanks for the copy kindly sent to me. I shall keep it amongst other souvenirs of the first days of the Commonwealth. It is certainly a very public-spirited production."

SENATOR SIR JOHN DOWNER:

"I have to thank you for a copy of the Federal souvenir number of the 'Review of Reviews for Australasia.' It is a most unique and interesting publication, and quite worthy of the great occasion."

SENATOR WALKER:

"I thank you for the copy of the April number of the 'Review of Reviews for Australasia.' It seems to me you show great and commendable enterprise in securing so many autograph greetings to Federated Australia from notable men and women all over the world."

DR. C. CARTY SALMON, M.H.R.:

"I desire to thank you for your courtesy in forwarding a copy of the April number of the 'Review of Reviews.' I shall prize it as one of my most valued possessions in connection with the Federal movement. The idea to secure, from all parts of the world, from eminent men and women of all shades of political and religious thought, such a 'cluster of messages of goodwill and greeting' was a most admirable one. The occasion was unique, and the expression of thoughts which were permeating the minds of the thinkers and workers of our generation, as they saw this nation entering upon its new life, with all its possibilities and all its grave responsibilities, has given an added value to the lessons of the occasion. I am confident that those who have been entrusted with the high and solemn duty of shaping the course upon which the ship of State will be steered are stimulated and invigorated by the cheery encouragement and wise suggestions made by the friends of Australia and the Empire, and I desire to congratulate you on this further evidence of your patriotic and self-sacrificing interest in the welfare of our nation."

MR. F. W. PIESSE, M.H.R.:

"There has been no feature of greater interest to Australians in the pages of the 'Review of Reviews' for some time past than the messages published in its April issue from so many notable men and women, expressive of their goodwill to the Commonwealth."

MR. M'COLL, M.H.R.:

"I have received your April number with much pleasure. It is a splendid production, and in harmony with the hearty support you have always given the Federal cause. The kindly greetings conveyed bring us in touch with the great men and women of our race, and will inspire us to make the Commonwealth worthy of it and the Empire to which we belong."

MR. J. M. CHANTER, M.H.R.:

"I am in receipt of your April Federal number, and congratulate you upon its excellence. As one who has laboured in the great and noble cause of Federal Union, I gratefully recognise the great and important part your journal took in educating the public to embrace the opportunity offered to unite together into one indissoluble bond of unity and brotherhood. The Federal Parliament is now in session, and I have no doubt whatever that its legislation will have the effect of speedily increasing the progress and prosperity of a now united people."

MR. S. MAUGER, M.H.R.:

"As a regular subscriber to the 'Review of Reviews,' I had read the 'messages' before your special number reached me. The idea is excellent, and splendidly worked out. The message of the editor of the 'Spectator' is the one I should like engraved on the hearts of Australian statesmen: '... I trust, however, that the Australian people will not make flocks and herds, mines and ships, factories and railways, their prime care, but will deem it their duty to build upon the southern seas the noblest type of manhood. ...'"

MR. J. W. KIRWAN, M.H.R.:

"The cluster of messages of goodwill and greeting to Federated Australia, from master minds amongst the English-speaking race, indicate that the full significance of the union has met with widespread recognition, and that the labours of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth will be closely watched. Such messages cannot fail to be gratifying to those whose duty it is to direct the infant steps of the great new-born nation of the South."

MR. J. WHITESIDE M'CAY, M.H.R.:

"I must thank you for the April number of your magazine, which I have perused with a great deal of pleasure. It is a cause of no small gratification to Australia to know that the interest she has always taken in other portions of the world is now being largely reciprocated, owing to her happy union. Of that reciprocation of interest your magazine affords ample proof."

MR. J. B. RONALD, M.H.R.:

"Only the fact of my being engrossed with the affairs of the Federation kept me from replying sooner to the very excellent presentation copy of the 'Review of Reviews' (Federal number). It was, indeed, a happy idea to get some expression of congratulation and advice from the great ones of the world on the inauguration of the Federal Legislature of Australia. And the knowledge of the fact that the eyes of the world are upon us will, no doubt, help legislators to preserve the dignity of this very important part of His Majesty's dominions. This number is but another proof of your determination to create in Australia a high-class magazine literature, and I beg to thank you for this number, and all the evidences of your enterprise and interest in Australian affairs."

MR. W. H. GROOM, M.H.R.:

"I thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the April number of the 'Review of Reviews,' which I have read with more than ordinary interest. I consider you have rendered a great service to the Commonwealth of Australia by obtaining from 'men of light and leading' in all parts of our wide Empire an ex-

pression of opinion on the new union in the Southern Seas. It is gratifying in the extreme to notice the kindly feelings and good wishes that have been sent to us from so many able statesmen and administrators of Governments, and you are heartily to be congratulated on having given such strong evidence to Australians of the solidarity of the British Empire."

MR. JAMES WILKINSON, M.H.R.:

"I have to thank you for your gift of your special April number. I have been a reader of the 'Review' for many years, and have always appreciated it. It was, indeed, a happy thought to secure and publish those 'Greetings from Many Lands to Federated Australia.' The number not only makes an Australian feel proud of Australian journalism, but it also compels the thought that we are quite abreast with any other part of the world in this respect. I shall treasure the number as one of the best souvenirs of an unique historical event, and it will, I know, be treasured by my family as well. You may call it a special number for April; but, in my opinion, it will be referred to with interest and with pride long after the generation which consummated Australian unity shall have passed away."

EPISODES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

By W. H. FITCHETT, B.A., LL.D.

[The proprietors of the Australasian "Review of Reviews" have made arrangements with Messrs. Smith and Elder, London, the publishers of "How England Saved Europe," by W. H. Fitchett, for the re-publication of a series of brief episodes from that work. The series deals with picturesque incidents and striking figures in the Great War with France, betwixt 1793 and 1815.]

VI.—WELLINGTON IN THE PENINSULA.

Every one is familiar with Wellesley's—or rather, to give him henceforth the more famous and familiar name, with Wellington's—appearance at this stage of his career: the medium-sized figure, with its air of erect alertness; the black hair sprinkled with grey, though he was not yet forty; the steadfast eyes, the firm mouth, the high-bridged hawk-like nose. Wellington's face was not beautiful, not even very intellectual, nor specially that of a soldier. The straight line from the temple to the curve of the jaw, it is true, gave a look of severe grace to one angle of his countenance. His sunken cheeks he owed to the loss of his teeth, and his scorn of the dentist's art. But, as studied in any familiar picture, the forehead is low, the features curiously immobile, while the firm thin lips shut like the lid of an iron chest. It is not a generous face; no curve in it is suggestive of sympathy. But there is in it a curious look of calm strength; while the clear hard lines, the falcon-like nose, the curving solid under-jaw, give—exactly as the cut water of a clipper ship does—an overwhelming impression of swiftness and strength. It is the face of a man who would cut his way through difficulties as a steel plane, with the energy of steam behind it, cuts its way through wood; and with no more feeling than a steel plane! No one will suspect Wellington of humour, yet Rogers, in his "Recollections," credits him with an almost unsuspected gaiety of mind. "His laugh," he says, "is easily excited, and it is very loud and long, like the whoop of a whooping-cough often repeated." His very mirth, that is, was the mirth of a hard nature.

Wellington's Limitations.

Wellington had visible and great limitations. It would be unjust to say that he had no sympathy. It is not merely that, according to one tradition, he wept as he saw the dead bodies lying thick on the breach at Badajos; or that he wept again—reluctant iron tears—as he heard the roll-call, sad as a hundred dirges, of the slain at Waterloo. Did not an astonished House of Lords see him weep when he had to announce the death of Peel? But

the fountain of either tears or sympathy in Wellington lay very deep, and was not easily reached. He had the reserve of an aristocrat, the shy and awkward pride of his race, that made the expression of emotion hateful to him. Blunt, cool, and dry, sparing of praise, quick to censure, he could inspire confidence, but not enthusiasm, still less love.

Yet, for military purposes, the confidence Wellington kindled in the rank and file of his army was better, perhaps, than either enthusiasm or love. His soldiers were sure their blood would not be idly shed. Their general would make no blunders. Nobody could outwit him. He would never fail in resource. He would neglect nothing. "That long-nosed beggar that beats the French" was the phrase his soldiers used to describe him. After the bloody struggle of Albuera, Wellington visited the hospital at Elvas, crowded with the wounded of the 29th regiment. "Well, old 29th," he said, "I'm sorry to see so many of you here." "There would have been fewer of us here if you had been with us!" was the reply. That confidence on the part of his soldiers was worth more to Wellington as a general than great reinforcements.

Wellington certainly lacked imagination. His intellect had not the range, the glow, the wizard gleam, the lightning-like swiftness of Napoleon. Yet he had great compensating qualities. There was the clearness as well as the hardness of a crystal in his intellect. If his imagination lacked wings and never left the solid earth, yet it was, within a narrow area, strangely luminous and keen, and was always harnessed to practical uses. When, as a youth of eighteen, he received his commission as ensign in the 41st regiment, almost his first act, was to cause a private soldier to be weighed, first in full marching order, with arms and accoutrements, and afterwards without them. He wanted to find out what the soldier actually had to carry. To some one, long afterwards, who expressed his surprise at the incident, he replied, "Why, I was not so young as not to know that, since I had undertaken a profession, I had better endeavour to understand it." That incident expresses per-

fectly one feature of Wellington's genius, its grasp of the practical conditions of war, its piercing insight into detail.

The Test of Generalship.

Lord Roberts, no mean judge, says that Wellington has been "underrated as a general, and over-rated as a man;" and there is no doubt that Wellington's failure as a politician has long served to obscure his magnificent qualities as a soldier. Some one told him once of Lannes' definition of a great general. "The greatest general," said Lannes, "is he who hears more quickly in the thunder, and sees more clearly in the smoke, of battle than at other times." Wellington agreed. The highest quality in a general was coolness. "The perfection of practical war," he said, "was to move troops as steadily and coolly on a field of battle as on parade." "Only," added Wellington, "the mind, besides being cool, must have the art of knowing what is to be done and how to do it." That sentence exactly expresses his own genius for war. His brain in the tumult and distraction of a great battle had the coolness as well as the clarity of an ice-crystal. With all human passions at their highest point on every side of him, Wellington rode impassive; and his blunt, unexaggerated, and homely speech, with no strain of anything exalted in it, has the most curious effect when heard amid the roar of, say, Salamanca or Waterloo. He never talked of "glory." If he had fought a battle under the shadow of the Pyramids, it would never have occurred to him that forty centuries from their summit were contemplating the performance; and he certainly would not have introduced those forty astonished centuries to the British private, or even to his British generals!

At Guinaldo, in 1811, Wellington was playing a desperate game of bluff, holding his ground with two weak divisions within reach of Marmont's army, 60,000 strong. He did this to give Craufurd time to fall back. Wellington carried an unclouded face, while his staff was in a mood of great agitation. "You seem quite at your ease," said Alava to him; "why, it's enough to put a man in a fever!" "I have done according to the very best of my judgment all that can be done," said Wellington. "Therefore I care not either for the enemy in the front or for anything they may say at home." Sir William Erskine tells the story of how one morning, in a dense fog, a British division got separated from the rest of the army, Wellington being with it. Some prisoners were brought in, and then it was learnt that the entire French army was in their immediate front. If the fog lifted they were lost. Every one was disturbed; but all that Wellington said was, in the coolest tones,

"Oh, they are all there, are they? Well, we must mind a little what we are about, then!"

A hundred stories might be told illustrative of Wellington's cool, blunt, and, so to speak, unbuttoned habit of speech when in the very crisis of a great battle. And he had pre-eminently the art of "knowing what was to be done and how to do it." He was unsurpassed, that is, in executive genius. Industry, method, simplicity, directness, all in the highest degree, these were the characteristics of his intellect. "Wellington," says Lanfrey, "dazzled no one—but he beat us!"

Napoleon's marshals, Wellington once said, "plan their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, and answers very well, till it gets broken, and then you are done for! Now I made my campaigns of ropes; if anything went wrong, I tied a knot and went on." The secret of his success, Wellington explained again, lay in "the application of good sense to the circumstances of the moment." In another mood he attributed his success to "always being a quarter of an hour earlier than he was expected." "What is the test of a great general?" Wellington was once asked. "To know when to retreat and to dare to do it," was his reply.

"Truth-lover."

Wellington, though there were some unlovely aspects to his character, had noble moral qualities. Superlatives are the natural language of poetry, and Tennyson's resonant and magnificent "Ode" sings in notes too high even for Wellington. He was not quite "the last great Englishman," nor was life for him a "long self-sacrifice." In his earlier years, at all events, Wellington had a keen ambition, and a quite adequate sense of his own merits. But ambition in him cooled as it was rewarded, instead of growing, after the usual human fashion, yet more hungry. "Truth-lover was our English Duke," says Tennyson, and that is the simplest statement of fact. No other great character in history, perhaps, ever used speech more simply, had so obstinate a habit of telling the truth, or a more healthy contempt for lying and liars. It is amusing, indeed, to find that Muffling in 1815, when appointed to represent the Prussian army on Wellington's staff, was solemnly warned by Gneisenau against Wellington's incorrigible habit of lying! By his relations with India and his transactions with the nabobs, Gneisenau told Muffling, Wellington had become so accustomed to duplicity that he was "a master in the art, and able to outwit the nabobs themselves." After marching and camping with Wellington during the Waterloo campaign, however, Muffling puts on record the reverence with which he was inspired by Wellington's character, and especially by "his

openness and rectitude." He put a higher value, he declared, on Wellington's good word than on any other honour or distinction he won.

Wellington's loyalty to duty, too, was instinctive and absolute, though his conception of "duty" would hardly have satisfied a moralist or a poet. Wellington would probably have listened with quite uncomprehending ears to Richard Hooker's fine description of duty, "whose home is in the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the universe." But of duty as a thing to be done, the work of each day, the only thing possible or thinkable—of this plodding and home-spun virtue—Wellington had the clearest possible vision; it was his law of life. Some one expressed wonder once that he had accepted some post that seemed below his claims. "Why," he said, "I have eaten the King's salt, and must serve him anywhere." And duty was for him "the King's salt."

Gleig gives a picture of Wellington amongst his soldiers during the desperate fighting in the Pyrenees. "He who rode in front was a thin, well-made man, apparently of middle stature, just past the prime of life. His dress was a plain grey frock, buttoned close to the chin; a cocked hat covered with oiled skin; grey pantaloons, with boots buckled at the side, and a steel-mounted light sabre. Though I knew not who he was, there was a brightness in his eye which bespoke him something more than an aide-de-camp or a general of brigade; nor was I long left in doubt. There were in the ranks many veterans who had served in the Peninsula during some of the earlier campaigns; these instantly recognised their old leader, and the cry 'Douro! Douro!'—the familiar title given by the soldiers to the Duke of Wellington—was raised. There was in his general aspect nothing indicative of a life spent in hardships and fatigues; nor any expression of care or anxiety in his countenance; on the contrary, his cheek, though bronzed with frequent exposure to the sun, had on it the ruddy hue of health, whilst a smile of satisfaction played about his mouth, and told far more plainly than words could have spoken how perfectly he felt himself at ease."

Hard Conditions.

No one can realise Wellington's work in the Peninsula, or the magnificent intellectual qualities he displayed there, who does not remember the evil conditions under which that work was done. Napoleon had to reckon with no other will or judgment save his own. He was as absolute as Caesar. He was his own Minister of State, his own Commander-in-Chief, his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sole fountain of promotion and honour to his army. Criticism never became audible to him. The treasures and the forces

of two-thirds of Europe were at his absolute disposal. He shaped his strategy in his own brain, made and unmade treaties at his mere pleasure, and moved with the uncriticised freedom and authority of a despot.

Wellington, of course, enjoyed no such autocracy. He was the servant of a Cabinet that gave him much idle advice, but neither money, supplies, nor reinforcements in the measure in which he needed them. "I knew," said Wellington long afterwards, "that if I lost 500 men without the clearest necessity, I should be brought upon my knees to the House of Commons." His allies were generals who would not obey, soldiers who would not fight, and Governments without honour or loyalty. When the English Ministers of that day—the Portlands, the Percevals, the Liverpools—were weak, as after Talavera and the Walcheren expedition, they were ready to abandon Wellington; when they were strong they neglected him. "There was nothing regular in their policy," as a keen critic said, "but confusion." Repeatedly the war in the Peninsula was brought to the point of actual collapse by mere want of specie; and it illustrates the administrative capacity of the British Government that, as Wellington's brother (the Marquis of Wellesley) complained, they despatched five different agents to purchase dollars for five different services, without any controlling head. Their agents were thus bidding against each other in every European market, and the restrictions as to the price were exactly in inverse proportion to the importance of the service. The agent for the troops in Malta was permitted to offer the highest price. Wellington was restricted to the lowest.

In a sense, Wellington's military operations were the least part of the burden that pressed on his brain. He had to teach English statesmen finance, Spanish juntas truth, the Portuguese regency honesty. The civil administration of Portugal fell into his hands as a mere detail of the war, and because, otherwise, the nation would have perished beneath the follies and corruption of its own Government. Wellington had to do this great work in the Peninsula in an atmosphere of intrigues, plots, betrayals, jealousies, and incredible stupidities, such as might have shattered the combinations of a Caesar, or wrecked the patience of William the Silent. His warfare with human selfishness, folly, and obstinacy was more constant and exhausting than that against the French.

Bad Tools.

The fighting quality of his Spanish allies has already been described; of the Portuguese soldiers it is sufficient to say that in the earlier stages of the war they were known amongst the British rank and file as "the vamooses," from *vamos*, "let

us be off," which they were accustomed to shout before they ran away. It is curious that a bit of American slang can thus be traced down to the early Peninsular campaigns! Later the Portuguese rank and file under British teaching attained a respectable fighting quality; not quite so excellent, however, as might be imagined from Wellington's despatches. He praises them there, in terms in excess of their real performances, for the sake of encouraging them.

Wellington, in a word, had to run counter to national habits—the growth of centuries, and rooted in national character—of a singularly obstinate type. He had to teach Spaniards obedience, and Portuguese energy; to make intriguers honest, and idlers diligent, and the most loitering race in Europe prompt. And he had to do all this without the usual resources of a great commander, without the power, that is, to promote for good service or dismiss for bad service, as his personal act.

His allies had no sympathy with each other. Portugal was indifferent to the fate of Spain; Spain regarded Portugal with contempt. At times, indeed, Wellington complained that Spaniards and Portuguese hated each other more than they both hated the French. The early enthusiasm with which the English were welcomed in the Peninsula soon died out under the stern and hard experience of war. By the Portuguese of the upper classes, at least, the British were regarded, says Napier, "as a captain regards galley-slaves. Their strength was required to speed the vessel, but they were feared and hated." During the clouded days when the British fell back from Burgos, even the cool-headed Wellington more than once expressed his fear that a civil war would break out between the Portuguese peasantry on the one side and the British and Spaniards on the other. Both

Spanish and Portuguese generals, during the same stage of the war, it may be added, were in secret communication with Joseph, arranging terms of betrayal.

Seldom, in brief, has any great general waged war under more adverse conditions than Wellington did in the Peninsula. He had to frame laws, organise finance, administer provinces, instruct politicians in their own part, and keep Parliaments from meddling, as well as watch the strategy of French marshals and the movements of French columns.

A Great Soldier's Training.

Wellington came to the Peninsula with exactly the training that fitted him for the campaigns before him. In Flanders he had learned endurance and patience. India had taught him confidence in himself and given initiative to his tactics. It had made him a diplomatist, and an unsurpassed manager of men. Had he come to Spain with nothing but a soldier's training and a soldier's gifts, he might have failed; but India had taught him to be a statesman as well. Wellington at first, it is true, lacked one qualification for his task. He was ignorant of Spanish character. He did not know with what diligence Spanish juntas could lie, on what a scale Spanish generals could blunder, and with what promptitude and energy Spanish soldiers, leaderless and undrilled, could run away.

But he quickly learned all this. The bloody campaign of Talavera taught him the lesson. The hunger that wasted his army, the delays that taxed his patience, the broken pledges that wrecked his strategy, burned the knowledge in. He came back from his first campaign with the bitter words, "I have fished in many troubled waters; but Spanish troubled waters I will never try again!"

THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS.

By THOMAS EWING, M.P., FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

In the early days of Australia it was found necessary to number the people at short intervals, on account of their dependence on the public stores and the frequent occasions that arose for the diminution of rations during periods of scarcity. These enumerations were known as "musters," and they were intended, not, as elsewhere, for the purpose of throwing light upon problems which engage the attention of the sociologist and political economist, but for the information of the Commissary-General and the Provost-Marshal of a penal settlement, to enable them to discharge the functions of their several offices. The earliest "musters" were taken by the Governor himself, assisted by the Deputy-Commissary-General; subsequently, the work was delegated to the Lieut.-Governor; and, still later, to the magistrates of the different mustering districts.

Early "Musters."

At first the people had actually to appear in person at one or other of the several stations appointed, and severe penalties were decreed against those who neglected to report themselves. Nevertheless, the inaccuracy of the returns was a common theme of Government lamentations. But, faulty as they are, these returns are of value as affording a means by which the historian is enabled to trace the gradual spread of settlement. The population was registered under districts, and the number of adults and children, bond and free, independent settlers and persons dependent upon the stores, were separately recorded. Occasionally a special labour report gives some insight into the occupations of the early colonists. But the information has to be gleaned from many sources, and the statements of the various documents are often either self-contradictory or mutually inconsistent.

With the advent of Governor Macquarie (1810) the "general muster" began to resemble, in some slight degree, the modern idea of a census, a result due to the practical mind and conscientious enthusiasm which the new Governor brought to bear upon his work. A great advance was made in 1820, when it was directed by a General Order that thereafter the annual musters should be taken by the resident magistrates of the various districts, who were given a form according to which they were to take account of the land and stock in possession of the different settlers. In most cases,

separate days were appointed for the mustering of male convicts, of free men, and of women. But when Macquarie had gone, the machinery he had provided was allowed to fall into disuse, and the returns for Governor Brisbane's term of office are provokingly incomplete. In 1826 we get the first return of the aboriginals, or "Negro Population," as they were termed in the official reports.

The First Census.

The first real census in Australia was taken in 1828, when separate schedules were distributed to every household, and provision was made for ascertaining the number, names, and condition of the inhabitants of the colony, "and also the number of cattle, and the quantity of located, cleared, and cultivated land."

Gradually the information collected at the census periods grows fuller and fuller, until, in 1841, the authorities went about this work very much in the same way as do modern census-takers. The method of presenting the results showed great improvement. There was an attempt, not previously made, to classify the people in age groups, and according to conjugal condition. The classification of religions was also more detailed, and the workers were segregated under their various callings. For the first time, too, a census of habitations was made for the whole territory. Census Acts of later date had an even wider scope. In 1846 the birthplaces of the people were given, and enquiry was made as to the educational status of each individual. The Act regulating the census of 1861 provided that the day of enumeration should be identical with that chosen for the United Kingdom. Thus the first decided step was taken towards the uniformity in the census of the British Empire.

From 1861 dates the practice of holding the census decennially, and each decade shows some advance upon its predecessor; but the authorities in each colony proceeded according to their own ideas—the only thing which made for uniformity was the practice adopted by the various census-takers of imitating the procedure of the previous English census. The need for exactitude and uniformity in scheduling and tabulating the statistics relating to population has been keenly felt by the statisticians of Australasia. Three conferences of Australasian statisticians have been called, respectively, in the years 1880, 1890, and 1900. The

most important of these conferences was that which was held in Hobart in 1890. On this occasion was formulated and adopted what has since been known as the Australian system of classification—a system which is generally admitted to be the best attempt ever made at a systematic classification of occupations for statistical purposes.

Perfecting the Machinery.

In the previous censuses several imperfections and defects have arisen from vague and unscientific classification, as well as from lack of agreement regarding the methods of dissection and classification. The members of the Conference, therefore, were desirous of adopting a definite method of procedure to be followed in cases in which diversity of opinion might arise among compilers, while at the same time they were impressed with the importance of adhering, where possible, to modes of classification already in use, in order to facilitate comparisons with the statistics of other periods and of other countries. A series of motions, suggested by these considerations, were adopted. Some time was spent in the preparation of a model schedule which should secure for the conferring colonies an absolute uniformity in all the subjects of enquiry.

The time fixed by agreement with the British Census Office for taking the census was the night of the first Sunday in April; but that Sunday in 1901 happened to be Easter Sunday, a time which the statisticians naturally considered inconvenient for the enumeration, owing to the great disturbance of population which always occurs in the States at Eastertide. Eventually, April 28 was recommended as the day most suitable. This day was chosen chiefly in the interests of Queensland and New Zealand. In the case of the first-named there is great difficulty in travelling in March and the early part of the succeeding month, while in New Zealand there is considerable displacement of population up to the middle of April, owing to the harvesting operations.

Owing to the representations of the Imperial Government, the day recommended by the Conference of Statisticians was not adopted by the local Governments, and the time fixed for the British census, viz., March 31, 1901, was also set down as the date for the enumeration of the Australian people.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that at the beginning of 1899 a proposal was set forth to the Imperial Government by the Hon G. H. Reid, P.C., that the census schedule and presentation of census results should be made uniform throughout the British Empire; but, unfortunately, the consideration of this excellent suggestion was deferred by the home authorities until later in the

year, and again came for consideration at a time when the South African dispute was coming to a head, and war was the only subject which commanded the practical attention of British statesmen.

How Australia Stands.

The enumeration of March 31, 1901, disclosed a population in the Australian Commonwealth of 3,777,212 persons, thus distributed:—

New South Wales ..	1,362,232
Victoria	1,195,874
Queensland	502,892
South Australia .. .	362,505
Western Australia ..	182,553
Tasmania	171,066
	<hr/>
	3,777,212

At the preceding census the people numbered 3,183,237, so that in the ten years there had been added to the population a total of 593,975. The increase in each of the last four decades was as follows:—

1861-1871 ..	512,279
1871-1881 ..	586,697
1881-1891 ..	930,620
1891-1901 ..	593,975

The progress of the last ten years does not compare favourably with that of any period shown above, and when the figures are analysed they will appear even less favourable.

Slow Progress.

From 1891 to 1901 the States of Australia showed a gain by excess of births over deaths of 588,647, while from immigration it was only 5,328. And if the figures in regard to the movement of population be consulted, it will be found that the gain in population from the source last mentioned was less than in any like period since the first settlement of the country. How unfavourably the last decade compares with the three periods immediately preceding will be gleaned from the following figures:—

Period.	Gain by immigration.
1861-1871	176,814
1871-1881	194,709
1881-1891	390,750
1891-1901	5,328

An analysis of the figures of each State gives very interesting results.

In New South Wales the population in 1901 was 1,362,232, as compared with 1,132,234 ten years previously, showing a gain of 229,998 persons. During the same period the excess of births over deaths was 226,563, and the net gain by immigration was only 3,435; the State, therefore, barely held its own.

In Victoria, the population increased from 1,140,405 to 1,195,874, or by 55,469. During the ten years the births exceeded the deaths by 173,773, and there was an excess of persons leaving the

State over those arriving to the extent of 117,604. Of these latter, 76,360 were males and 41,944 females. The exodus of males from Victoria during the ten years was almost equal to the excess of male births over deaths. The State, therefore, quite failed to hold its own.

The gain of population in Queensland during the ten years was 109,174, of which 86,744 was due to excess of births over deaths, and 22,430 to immigration.

South Australia and Tasmania both lost population by emigration, in the first case to the extent of 16,373, and in the latter 3,363; but as the excess of births over deaths in South Australia was 58,537, and in Tasmania 27,762, there was a net gain in population in the one State of 42,164, and in the other of 24,399.

Western Australia is the only State that shows satisfactorily during the period 1891-1901, in comparison with former decades, the gain of the State being 132,771, viz.: 15,268 by excess of births over deaths, and 117,503 by immigration.

What Immigration Has Given Us.

The figures in regard to movement of population in the six States during the last ten years are sorry reading, and they are made no better by comparing them with previous years.

GAIN BY IMMIGRATION SINCE 1861.

State.	1861-71	1871-81	1881-91	1891-01	40 yrs. Total in
N.S.W.	48,546	107,537	171,061	3,435	339,579
Victoria	41,389	15,322	116,953	118,204	247,766
Queensland	70,725	56,760	114,835	22,430	264,750
S. Australia	17,000	45,032	28,275	16,373	17,444
W. Australia	5,976	218	13,183	117,503	136,444
Tasmania	6,882	920	5,933	3,363	3,332

Totals. 176,814 194,709 393,750 5,328 770,601

*Denotes excess of emigration.

The figures require little comment, and it is obvious that Australia cannot become a great nation unless its population is more largely recruited than has been the case during the past forty years.

As regards the last ten years, it would be interesting to have an analysis showing the nationality of the persons arriving and departing from the colony, as there is every reason to suppose that during the ten years the Asiatic population resident in Australia has increased considerably, and that the bulk, if not the whole, of the 5,328 persons gained by immigration consisted of Japanese, Hindoos, or other coloured races. This interesting point must, however, wait for definite settlement until the census returns relating to birthplaces are published.

Density of Population.

The area of Australia is 2,972,906 square miles, and its population 3,777,212. These figures repre-

sent a density of a little more than one and a quarter (1.27) persons to a square mile, which is less than one-eighth-fifth of the density of Europe and about one-eighth of the density of America North and South.

A comparison of the various States at various census periods from 1861 onwards affords interesting reading:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales	1.13	1.62	2.42	3.65	4.39
Victoria	6.15	8.32	9.81	12.98	13.63
Queensland	0.04	0.18	0.32	0.59	0.75
S. Australia	0.14	0.20	0.31	0.35	0.42
Northern Territory	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.19
Western Australia	3.44	3.88	4.41	5.59	6.50
Tasmania	0.39	0.56	0.76	1.07	1.27

The population of Australia attained a density of one person per square mile in 1890, that is, just over a hundred years from the first settlement, and, at its present rate of increase, it will be a quarter of a century before it will attain the density of two persons per square mile. Victoria stands easily first in regard to the density of its population, which is more than thrice that of New South Wales.

The Australian Woman.

The point which attracted most attention when the first results of the census were published was the increase in the proportion of females to males in the larger States and in the metropolitan centres. Taking Australia as a whole, the female population increased during the last ten years from 1,474,314 to 1,788,264, that is, by 313,943, while the male population increased from 1,708,943 to 1,988,948, that is, by only 280,025. When the detailed figures are looked into, it will be found that the number of male births exceeded the females, and that, while there was a gain of 10,768 males by immigration, the departures of females exceeded the arrivals to the extent of 5,440. The superior increase of females during the ten years has been brought about solely by there being fewer deaths amongst females than amongst males. During the period under review the number of males who died was 264,863, and of females 188,744, showing an excess of male deaths of 76,119, which more than accounts for the superior increase in the number of females in the ten years.

In no States have the sexes reached a numerical equality. In Victoria, however, the census shows that the males exceed the females by only 7,920, and in Tasmania the excess is still less.

City Growth.

Up to the present, preliminary census results have been published, and we are lacking information as to ages, birthplaces, religions, occupations; indeed, all the special points upon which enquiry

has been made. These particulars may be expected before many months go by. The only other information so far arrived at is the population of the chief cities of each State. These stand as follows:—

Melbourne,	493,956
Sydney,	488,968
Adelaide,	162,094
Brisbane,	119,907
Perth,	43,646
Hobart,	34,104

The combined population of these six cities is 1,342,675, and therefore 35½ per cent. of the population of the continent dwell in them. Ten years ago they contained 1,142,985 inhabitants, representing a proportion of 36 per cent., so that the ten years have not accentuated the evil of the centralisation of the people in the great cities.

The crowding of population into the cities and towns is more pronounced in Australia than in any other country; but perhaps in no country is

there so much reason for the tendency. The geographical peculiarities of the continent have made no other mode of development possible. Yet, despite their inordinate size compared with the population of the rest of the continent, the great cities of Australia have not grown by bleeding the rural districts of their people, as has been so often asserted. It is true that in all the States the rural growth has been slower than that of the cities; but it is to the large cities that the immigrants first come, and there they linger, seldom caring to leave while employment is procurable. This condition of things is not likely to disappear until the class of persons leaving the mother-land for these shores is entirely changed and the town-bred immigrant is replaced by his rustic cousin.

I have to acknowledge the aid given me by the able Statist of New South Wales, M. T. A. Coghlan, from whom I have received many of the particulars necessary for this article.

"Scribner" for May is a very good number. Of special notice are the article upon General Christian De Wet and Mr. R. A. Stephens' paper on Saloons. Mr. W. A. Wyckoff writes a very pleasant account of the condition of the farmers in Iowa, among whom he passed some time in the search for experiences as an unemployed workman. Mr. John La Farge publishes passages from his diary in the Pacific, which is illustrated with sketches made by him in Hawaii. There is an account of the French island of St. Pierre Miquillon, off the coast of Newfoundland, and a pleasant description of a brief sojourn in Holland. The number is very strong in poetry and fiction.

Party Billingsgate, which is happily going out of fashion elsewhere, is allowed a temporary refuge in "Musings without Method" in "Blackwood." We are taken into a roomier and srenner region by an astronomical writer who treats of "measuring space," and tells how the discovery in 1896 of the little planet Eros has led to observations which, it is hoped, will reduce our uncertainty as to the distance of the sun—set by previous calculations at 93,080,000 and 92,874,000 miles—from a margin of 390,000 to a margin of 100,000 miles. As the distance from earth to sun is the unit of celestial measurement, the importance of nearer determination is evident. The future of our cavalry is discussed by a writer who presses for reduced burden,

and recommends Exmoor, Welsh and Irish ponies in place of the present cavalry horse. The articles on Egypt and on Shakespeare's sonnets ask for separate notice.

The "London Quarterly Review" for April is an instructive and scholarly record of current movements in theology and science. Reference may be made to Professor Banks' paper on the Oxford Conference and to Professor Nicols' report of the Lower Criticism of the New Testament. Professor W. T. Davison, writing on Christ and Modern Criticism, attacks the negative conclusions, "the narrow and shallow Rationalism," of Professor Cheyne's "Encyclopaedia Biblica," and in especial of Schmiedel's article on the Gospels. Mr. C. C. Dove assails certain moral heresies of the present day, notably those of Kirchmann, who endeavoured from the various and conflicting standards of conduct obtaining in the world, and from other considerations, to prove that morality is an illusion. Professor J. A. Thomson surveys the present aspect of the Evolution Theory, and reports that "while the general idea of evolution stands more firmly than ever as a reasonable model interpretation of nature, there is great uncertainty in regard to the factors in the evolution process"—variation, elimination, isolation. May Kendall shows high skill and deep insight in her notes on Mark xiv. Mr. H. B. Workman brings our knowledge of John Wiclif up to date.

POSTAL CABLE DEVELOPMENT.

By SIR SANDFORD FLEMING.

When our great and good Queen came to the throne, the postal service of Great Britain was still deplorably unsatisfactory. It is now sixty-four years since a process of transformation commenced which has been marked by distinct stages of development, each stage opening a new chapter in the history of the Post Office service. The last chapter, yet unwritten, may be regarded as having been opened on the closing day of the century, when the contract for establishing the Pacific Cable was signed on behalf of the Home Government and the Governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand.

In referring briefly to the development of the Post Office, it will be convenient to allude to some of its functions and operations in connection with the following reforms: 1. The adoption of penny postage in the United Kingdom. 2. The adoption of a postal telegraph system in the United Kingdom. 3. The adoption of penny postage throughout the Empire. 4. The adoption of a postal cable service between all parts of the Empire.

All these great advances are associated with the Victorian era. The first took its origin in the year when the young Princess Victoria ascended the throne, and the last was initiated a few weeks before, as Queen Empress, she passed away. It remains for King Edward VII. to see completed a service of transcendent importance to the vast inheritance bequeathed to him by his illustrious mother.

The Penny Post.

The annals of the Post Office show that, before the reign of Queen Victoria, postal services were generally defective; that the postage rates were most burdensome; that the charges on letters varied according to the distance transmitted, and were in consequence exceedingly inconvenient; that in some instances the postage exceeded the rate now levied more than twenty-fold, and that it averaged nine times the present charge.

In 1837 a remarkable pamphlet appeared under the title, "Post Office Reform: Its importance and practicability." The author, Sir Rowland Hill (then Mr. Rowland Hill), had carefully studied all the then existing conditions, and in the work mentioned he made public his conclusions, and pointed out the benefits which would result if certain radical changes which he recommended were carried out. The principal change proposed was to reduce the postage to a uniform rate of one

penny per letter, without regard to distance, within the limits of the United Kingdom; and he did not hesitate to declare that, with this change, there would be at least a five-fold increase in correspondence.

The proposal was ridiculed as wild and visionary, and it encountered the honest opposition of many high in official life. Those connected with the Post Office, from the Postmaster-General down, were especially pronounced in their hostility. To the last they persisted in predicting complete failure as the certain result of the proposed reform. The author of the pamphlet, however, in submitting such a bold proposal, had made quite sure of his ground. His conception of a uniform penny postage was the outcome of a thorough knowledge of the subject, which he had been at pains to acquire. Its convenience was obvious, in view of the fact that there were on inland letters alone from twenty to thirty different rates of postage. Moreover, he was able to show that the reduction to the uniform charge of one penny per letter would not permanently interfere with the revenue, although for a few years it would diminish receipts. He foresaw that the expansion of business and the enormous increase in correspondence would speedily cause the revenue to recover itself.

The progress of public opinion in favour of the reform was so rapid that Parliament took up the matter before the end of 1837, and appointed a Committee of Enquiry. The Committee continued to sit throughout the session of 1838, and examined many witnesses. The result of the investigation is well known, but it is not so well known that the resolution establishing the vital principle of the reform was carried only by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Robert Wallace, member for Greenock. The publication of the report of the Committee, embodying the arguments in favour of penny postage, gave an extraordinary impetus to the demand for the proposed measure. Parliament was flooded with petitions in its favour, and but a short time elapsed before it saw the way clear to grant one of the greatest boons ever conferred on a people.

Penny postage came into force throughout the whole United Kingdom in January, 1840, and before many years all the evil forebodings respecting the loss of revenue were falsified. The benefits resulting from the change were conspicuous, and were not confined to the United Kingdom. In recognition of Sir Rowland Hill's services, a public

subscription was raised throughout the country in 1846, and presented to him. The knighthood bestowed on him by his Sovereign was another attestation of his merit. At a later day, Lord Palmerston pointed out, in a complimentary speech, the advantages which penny postage had bestowed on the nation, and concluded by moving in Parliament "that the sum of £20,000 sterling be granted to Her Majesty as a provision for Sir Rowland Hill," a man whose name should be remembered in every country, for every country has benefited, and will long continue to benefit, from his thoughtful labours.

Harriet Martineau gives the following description of the great postal reformer: "A man of slow and hesitating speech, but so accurate, so earnest, so irrefragable in his facts, so wise and benevolent in his intentions, and so well timed with his scheme, that success was certain from the beginning."

By the year 1854 the postal improvements resulting from Sir Rowland Hill's labour had been adopted more or less completely in nearly every civilised country. Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, referred to him in 1870 in these words: "The son of a schoolmaster, of simple life, and without any connection with the Post Office, he conceived the idea of radical reform—he became the inventor, or author, of cheap postage; there are few more worthy of honour; and since what is done for one country becomes the common property of the world, he belongs to the world's benefactors."

It may be mentioned that in the year 1857, in connection with Her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, the British Post Office gave a new significance to the expression "penny postage," by increasing the weight for which a penny suffices to pay from one ounce to four ounces. No such letter rate exists in any other country in the world.

A State-owned Telegraph System.

The electric telegraph had no practical existence before 1847, when, through the enterprise of private companies, it began to be introduced as a means of communication. Telegraph lines were soon afterwards established between many of the principal cities of the United Kingdom by joint stock companies. These ventures proved most profitable to the promoters; but, in course of time, complaints were made of exorbitant charges, of vexatious delays in the transmission of messages, and likewise that only important cities enjoyed the advantage of telegraphic communication. After a number of years the conclusion was arrived at that the control of the electric telegraph lines by the Government would be attended with advantages to the State and the

general public. It was accordingly proposed to expropriate all the companies' lines, and give to the country postal telegraph service under the control and management of the Post Office. This is the plan now happily in force throughout Australasia.

In England, under State ownership, great benefits have resulted. The exorbitant charges on messages previously exacted by the companies were at once greatly reduced, and the lines have been extended to towns and even small villages, which, until the transfer, had no telegraph service. Moreover, the charges were no longer according to mileage, but were reduced to a uniform rate of one half-penny a word, and for that small charge a telegram may be sent from any post office to any other within the limits of the United Kingdom.

Imperial Penny Postage.

Imperial penny postage is a natural expansion of the first reform, from the British Islands to the British Empire. Its most ardent advocate was Mr. Henniker-Heaton, Member for Canterbury. Early in 1887 he addressed a series of closely-reasoned letters to the Postmaster-General, and made out an excellent case. His proposal was that the ordinary postal rate for the carriage of a letter between any two parts of the British Empire should be one penny. He contended that such a service would, on the whole, be self-supporting, while it would be a practical means of establishing and maintaining close and cordial relations between the mother country and her distant children. Mr. Heaton submitted a statement, containing his various arguments, to the Colonial Conference of 1887. Again and again he appealed to Parliament to consider the proposal, in view of his contention that it would powerfully tend to solidify the Empire.

It took some time for the arguments advanced to bear fruit. At length, in 1897, a correspondence passed between the British Post Office and the Postal Departments of Canada and the several colonies, upon the question of reducing the rate from twopence half-penny (5 cents), to twopence (or 4 cents). At a certain stage in this correspondence the Postmaster-General of Canada (Mr. Mulock) announced the intention of his Department to reduce the rate on letters from Canada to Great Britain and to all the colonies to the same as the Canadian domestic rate, which was then three cents per ounce. Mr. Mulock proposed that the reduction should take effect on January 1, 1898. The British Post Office authorities were unwilling to assent to the proposal until the question of rates between the several parts of the Empire should be fully considered; and, in consequence, action on the part of Canada was postponed.

In the summer of 1898 a conference was held in London to discuss the matter. As a result, the principle of penny postage for the British Empire was adopted, and on December 25 following it went into operation between the following countries:—The United Kingdom, India, Canada, Newfoundland, and certain Crown colonies. The principle has since been adopted in the postal service of other portions of the Empire, notably New Zealand.

We have the authority of the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General of the Home Government, for stating that the establishment of Imperial penny postage was largely due to the progressive spirit of Canada. On a public occasion, when the Duke was himself congratulated on the successful accomplishment of the movement, he frankly conceded "that it would be unfair if he did not at once shift the credit from his own shoulders to those of his brother Postmaster-General of Canada."

In an equally generous spirit the postal reformer, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, in July, 1898, addressed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier. He expressed "deep and grateful appreciation of the enlightened policy of the Canadian Government. To you and your colleagues," he said, "and, above all, to Mr. Mulock, Postmaster-General, we are indebted, not only in these historic islands, but in every land inhabited or ruled by men who are true subjects of Queen Victoria, for the realisation of Imperial penny postage."

A State-owned Cable Service.

A State-owned transmarine cable service, encircling the globe, may be regarded as the complement of the three preceding reforms. Not only is it rendered necessary by the evolution of the Empire and the enormous expansion of British interests during the Victorian era, but it is made possible by a number of contributing circumstances which have arisen during the same period. Some of these may be noted.

As in the case of the land telegraphs of the United Kingdom, we are indebted, in the first place, to the enterprise of private companies for the establishment of ocean cables. Some of the cable companies have been assisted in their enterprises by liberal Government subsidies, and the companies so assisted, such as those connecting Great Britain with Australia, have met with rich returns.

Having regard solely to the public interests, it has long been in contemplation to establish a cable across the Pacific so as to connect Australia with the mother country by way of Canada, and to retain the new cable under the direct control of the State, so as to render it in the highest degree

serviceable. This proposal was strongly advocated at the Colonial Conferences of 1887 and 1894, and on other occasions. It has, however, been persistently opposed by the allied cable companies, who have left nothing undone during the fourteen intervening years to prevent its realisation.

The great object of companies is to earn large profits, and pay to shareholders high dividends, but the policy of maintaining a profitable monopoly is not always compatible with great public needs. In the present case the progress of the Empire and the requirements of the British people have far outstripped the narrow policy which best suits private joint stock companies, and it has become a matter of general expediency for the State to own and control the lines of telegraph communication between all its possessions. There has been a prolonged struggle between public and private interests, but at length the public interests have triumphed. The principle of State ownership and State control of submarine cables was formally confirmed on December 31, 1900, when the contract for laying the Pacific cable was signed.

This act, the signing of the Pacific cable contract, simple and unpretending as it may seem, was really a greater step towards the unity of the Empire than the most splendid conquest. As an act of partnership between six Governments it is far-reaching in its effects, and may be regarded as the forging of the key to the solution of the great Imperial problem which the new century presents to us. It is important that we should grasp the magnitude of this problem. We must fully realise that the Empire is no longer limited to a group of comparatively small islands on the western fringe of Europe, which the daughter nations are proud to designate the mother country. The Empire of the 20th century is to be found in five continents; it comprises vast territories in both hemispheres; and the British people everywhere cherish common sentiments, sympathies, and aspirations. Being separated, however, by wide seas, their great desideratum is the best means of mutual intercourse. For general security and purposes of State—no less than for the operation of trade and for ordinary social requirements—the several parts of the Empire demand the freest use of the most perfect means of communication known.

What the Cables May Do.

A little reflection will show that, emancipated from private subjection, and properly applied and administered, the telegraph is destined to revolutionise the system of correspondence throughout the Empire. By carrying the postal telegraph

service to every post office in every British possession around the globe, as elsewhere suggested, our people, so widely sundered geographically, will telegraphically and practically be drawn into one neighbourhood.

The reform we are now considering has this object in view, and its achievement is brought within reach owing to two remarkable facts. First, the fact that telegraph messages are instantaneously transmitted gives them an immense advantage over the post. Take a single illustration. If a correspondent in Canada writes to a friend in New Zealand, he could not receive an answer by mail for eight or ten weeks, while with the telegraph he could have a reply in a few hours. Secondly, distance does not appreciably add to the cost of sending messages by telegraph. It has been elsewhere pointed out that there is practically no greater outlay incurred in transmitting long than in transmitting short distance messages. While postal matter cannot be conveyed by railway or ocean steamer without the consumption of fuel and much expenditure to keep the train or steamer

in motion, there is no similar outlay in the transmission of telegraph messages. In the one case the expenditure is constant for every hour, continuous for every mile, but the other case is marked by the entire absence of such expenditure. With a telegraph properly established, equipped with instruments, and manned by operators, messages may be transmitted 100 or 1,000 miles at no greater cost than one mile.

These striking facts indicate that the electric wire is pregnant with stupendous possibilities. They give the strongest grounds for the belief that, with the cable and telegraph service nationalised, an extremely low uniform charge will be found possible. It will be recognised by all that nothing would, in so high a degree, tend to develop and maintain a common feeling of kinship among our people as the adoption of the principle of uniform penny postage in Imperial telegraphy. Thus, statesmen desirous of taking some practical step towards consolidating the Empire, will find the way open for their efforts in furthering this crowning development of the British Post Office.

Stories of the Late Mr. Haweis.

"The apostle and embodiment of rationalised Christianity," is Mr. Wanless Frid's epitome of the late Rev. H. R. Haweis' character in the "Westminster Review." In the course of his sympathetic and appreciative sketch, the writer tells the following stories of the famous preacher:—

He was once much exercised in mind about the presence in the gallery of a mother and a shrieking infant, who distracted him for some moments, and then disappeared. As soon as the mother and her offending offspring were beyond earshot, he remarked that "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings there does not always proceed praise." He was undoubtedly severe on the average preacher who "vainly endeavours on Sunday morning to read something which he had written down the night before." But he did not hesitate to tell a story which must be placed to the credit of the other side. Sydney Smith was once conversing with a London merchant who said, "If I had a son who was a fool I should put him into the Church." "But," said Sydney Smith, "your father was not of that opinion."

He drew attention to the practice of the antiquated pathologist who prescribed bleeding for every malady, and pointed out that the English Church had been weakened by similar action since the Reformation on the part of ecclesiastical authorities, who had robbed the Church of its best blood. "Bled her," said the bishops at the expulsion of the Independents in 1662. "Bled her," they said at the Wesleyan revival a century later. "Bled her," they said at the Anglo-Catholic movement in the next. "Last of all the the woman died also," said Mr. Haweis.

Prohibition No Remedy.

Mr. R. A. Stevenson, writing in "Scribner" for May, treats the question of saloons or public-houses from a common-sense, practical point of view. He doubts whether any remedy is possible except by establishing working-men's clubs or public-houses which supply beer, but do not make the sale of intoxicants their first desideratum. He says:—

It is easy to legislate, but the Committee of Fifty, organised in 1893 for the specific purpose of investigating the liquor problem in all its aspects, is not very encouraging in its recent report as regards the results of efforts to promote real temperance by law. After several years' study they give us the negative statement "that it cannot be positively affirmed that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than another in promoting real temperance," and positively affirm in reference to the evils of prohibitory legislation: "The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences, and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates hypocritical and truckling, and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation."

That sounds like the partisan estimate of a brewer, but it comes from a body of men among whom are fourteen ministers of the Gospel, two bishops, two presidents of universities, and twenty-three well-known men who are in the habit of telling the truth as they see it.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

COUNT TOLSTOY IN THOUGHT AND ACTION.

By R. E. C. LONG.

It is a very natural thing that the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Russian serfs should be accompanied by disturbance. The "unfinished novel of 1861," as it has been called, has not only been left without its final chapters, but since the later years of the reign of Alexander II. it has been abridged and edited out of recognition. The discontent of the students is, of course, no new symptom. It is older even than the emancipation itself, and if its existence is explained by the general state of Russian society, the causes which force it into actual revolt are generally accidental. But the popular disturbances which accompanied the students' revolt are new phenomena. Hitherto Russia has produced martyred individuals in plenty. But outside religious sectarianism there have been few martyred causes. It is only now that we see the individuals beginning to react upon the community. Thus we see the students supported by a working class, whose fists and sticks were not long ago the chief instruments of repression; and a great number of educated Russians of all classes openly expressing their sympathy with both. And, finally, we see Count Tolstoy entering upon the scene as an advocate of practical reforms, and as the mouthpiece of a class with whom he has often expressed an entire lack of sympathy. For he has always made it quite clear that he regards all government based on force, whether by a minority, as in Russia, or by the majority, as in Western Europe, with equal aversion. And he has certainly no more sympathy with forcible protest than with forcible repression. Yet under the stress of circumstances Tolstoy has suddenly appeared on the scene as a champion of Russian Liberalism, which is, no less than the Russian Government, an embodiment of every idea which he abhors.

Thrust Out!

There are other circumstances which bring Tolstoy's name more prominently before us than it has been for some time past. The first is his excommunication by the Holy Synod, and the second the news that he is engaged upon a new novel which is to embody all his moral and social doctrines. Tolstoy's excommunication was not unexpected. While maintaining Christianity, he had cut himself off from the Church, and the Church, claiming after its kind that it alone was Christian, cut him off from itself. The form of excommuni-

cation of the Russian Church is a very mild one and Tolstoy at first held his peace. But it evoked very strong protests from his wife, who holds to the Church, and from the students, who have as little faith in the Church as Tolstoy himself, and much less faith in Christianity. The Countess wrote a very vehement letter of protest to M. Polyedonostseff, in which she showed plainly her concern at the step he had taken. The students behaved characteristically. They marched, to the number of five hundred, to the Kazan Cathedral, and demanded that they also might be excommunicated.

The excommunication was followed by a circular to the faithful, insisting that the Count might still be saved if he repented. But Tolstoy was no longer thinking of his own salvation, but of the salvation of Russian society. His real reply to the Procurator was expressed in a letter to the Tsar. It is one of the most notable of Tolstoy's productions, for it exhibits him publicly for the first time as an advocate of Liberal reform. The measures which Tolstoy advocates have nothing whatever to do with the realisation of Christian doctrine, which is the only social movement which he has hitherto expressed himself in sympathy with. They are measures which have been adopted long ago by other equally un-Christian Governments, and they do not mitigate in any way the underlying evil of reliance upon force which Tolstoy finds in all governments.

Tolstoy's Dream.

The Count's letter is a long one. But to show both its spirit and its practical nature, it is worth quoting its most important passages:—

Again murders, again street slaughters, again there will be executions, again terror, false accusations, threats, and spite on the one hand, and again hatred, the desire for vengeance, and readiness for self-sacrifice on the other. Again all Russian men have divided into two conflicting camps, and are committing and preparing to commit the greatest crimes. . . . Why should this be so? Why, when it is so easy to avoid it?

We address all of you men in power, from the Czar, members of the State Council, Ministers, to the relatives—uncles, brothers of the Czar, and those near to him, who are able to influence him by persuasion. We address you not as our enemies, but as brothers who are, whether you will or not, necessarily connected with us in such a way that all sufferings which we undergo affect you also, and yet more oppressively; if you feel that you could have removed these sufferings and did not do so—act in such a way that this condition of things should cease. . . . The blame lies not on evil turbulent men, but in you rulers, who

do not wish to see anything at the present moment except your own comfort. The problem lies not in your defending yourselves against enemies who wish you harm—no one wishes you harm—but in recognising the cause of social discontent, and removing it. Men, as a whole, cannot desire discord and enmity, but always prefer to live in concord and love with their fellows. And if at present they are disturbed, and seem to wish you harm, it is only because you appear to them an obstacle which deprives not only them, but also millions of their brothers, of the greatest human good—freedom and enlightenment.

In order that men should cease to revolt and to attack you, little is required, and that little is so necessary for you yourselves, it would so evidently give you peace, that it would indeed be strange if you did not realise it.

This little which is necessary may be expressed in the following words:—

Firstly, to grant the peasant working classes equal rights with all other classes of the population, and therefore to:—

- (a) Abolish the senseless, arbitrary institution of Zemskie nachalniki (who control the acts of the peasants' representative institutions).
- (b) Abolish the special rules which restrain the relations between working men and their employers.
- (c) Liberate the peasants from the necessity of purchasing passports in order to move from place to place, and also from those compulsory obligations which are laid exclusively on them, such as furnishing accommodation and horses for Government officials, men for police service, etc.
- (d) Liberate them from the unjust obligation of paying the arrears of taxes incurred by other peasants, and also from the annual tribute for the land allotted to them at their emancipation, the value of which has long ago been paid in.
- (e) Above all, abolish the senseless, utterly unnecessary, shameful corporal punishment which has been retained only for the most industrious, moral, and numerous class of the population.

Secondly, it is necessary to cease putting in force the so-called rules of special defence (martial law) which annihilate all existing laws, and give the population into the power of rulers very often immoral, stupid, and cruel. The abolition of this "martial law" is important, because the cessation of the action of the general law develops secret reports, espionage, encourages and calls forth coarse violence often directed against the labouring classes in their differences with employers and landlords (nowhere are such cruel tortures had recourse to as where these regulations are in force). And, above all, because, thanks only to this terrible measure is capital punishment more and more often resorted to—that act which depraves men more than anything else, is contrary to the spirit of the Russian people, has not heretofore been recognised in our code of laws, and represents the greatest possible crime, forbidden by God and the conscience of man.

Thirdly, we should abolish all obstacles to education, the bringing up and teaching of children and men. We should:

- (a) Cease from making distinctions in the accessibility to education between persons of various social positions, and, therefore, abolish all exceptional prohibitions of popular readings, teaching, and books, which for some reason are regarded as harmful to the people.
- (b) Allow participation in all schools, of people of all nationalities and creeds, Jews included, who have for some reason been deprived of this right.
- (c) Cease to hinder teachers from speaking languages which the children who frequent the schools speak.
- (d) Above all, allow the organisation and management of every kind of private schools, both higher and elementary, by all persons who desire to engage in keeping schools.

This emancipation of education from the restrictions under which it is now placed is important, because

these limitations alone hinder the working people from liberating themselves from that very ignorance which now serves the Government as the chief argument for fastening these limitations on the people.

Fourthly and lastly—and this the most important—

It is necessary to abolish all restraint on religious freedom. It is necessary—

- (a) To abolish all those laws according to which any digression from the Established Church is punished as a crime;
- (b) To allow the opening and organisation of the old Sectarian chapels and churches, also of the prayer-houses of Baptists, Molokans, Stundists, and all others;
- (c) To allow religious meetings and sermons of all denominations;
- (d) Not to hinder people of various faiths from educating their children in that faith which they regard as the true one.

It is necessary to do this because, not to speak of the truth revealed by history and science, and recognised by the whole world—that religious persecutions not only fail to attain their object, but produce opposite results, strengthening that which they are intended to destroy; not to speak of the fact that the interference of Government in the sphere of faith produces the most harmful, and therefore the worst, of vices—hypocrisy, so powerfully condemned by Christ; not to speak of this, the intrusion of Government into questions of faith hinders the attainment of the highest welfare, both of the individual and of all men, i.e., a mutual union. Union is in nowise attained by the compulsory and unrealisable retention of all men in the external profession of one bond of religious teaching to which infallibility is attributed, but only by the free advance of the community towards truth.

Such are the modest and easily-realised desires, as we believe, of the majority of the Russian people. Their adoption would undoubtedly pacify the people, and deliver them from those dreadful sufferings (and that which is worse than sufferings), from those crimes which will inevitably be committed on both sides if the Government continues to be concerned only in subduing disturbances whilst leaving their causes untouched.

As far as Tolstoy's publications go, this is almost the first admission that he recognises existing governments, and even sees in them possibilities for good. To anyone wholly ignorant of Tolstoy's life, it might seem, indeed, that he had abandoned his path of detached denunciation, and entered upon the ways of practical reformers, differing from them only in that he is more fearless. But this view is really not in accord with Tolstoy's life. He has always been a very practical man, in whom the struggle between his own ideas and the immediate needs of the world around him has been very keen. In his letter to the Tsar, he is merely a practical Liberal Russian who wishes, first of all, for an improvement in the present method of government. But it is certain that when the stress of present circumstances is past, he will return to his role of academic denunciation. That he is able to personate both roles without impairing his efficiency in either, indicates a very strange dualism in his character. In view of the interest awakened, however, by the recent events which have centred chiefly around Tolstoy's name, some impressions gained during a number of visits to the Count in his Moscow home may not be without value.

Tolstoy at Home.

A drive of half an hour will take you from the centre of Moscow to the street where Tolstoy lives. It is a wonderful half-hour—especially when made, as it must be, in winter—and a fitting road for such a pilgrimage. Moscow is always a city of marvel, but Moscow in winter, and by moonlight, is a miracle. And from the centre of Moscow to the house of the Tolstoy, almost on the margin of the surrounding forests, is the most miraculous part of all. If you were to sit in an exhibition and watch unrolling before you a historical and pictorial panorama of ancient and modern Russia, you would not find more compression of opposing elements than you actually pass on the road to the Devitche Polye. From the endless boulevards and brilliant streets you glide rapidly through frozen snow into the Parisian domain of the great Moscow arcade, across the Red Square, with its frightful associations and monstrous Oriental temple of Basil the Blessed, and then slowly up the hill through the sacred gate of the Kremlin. And once in the Kremlin you traverse a spot where are concentrated all the associations of Russia—historical, official, and religious. It is the whole history of Russia written in stone and stucco, a microcosm of the country as it appears to a careless observer, all royalty, religion, and police. The hideous orange-painted palace of the Tsars, the barrack offices of the Administration, and the temples and monasteries crowded upon the hill-top, seem to hold dominion over the town as assured as that of their occupiers over the whole of the Russian land. It is a magnificent picture. But it is a strange mental preparation for a visit to the man who has all his life waged unceasing war against the conditions which it symbolises.

But the home of the Tolstoy is a long cry even from the westernmost walls of the Kremlin. There is much more religion and police before you reach Hamovnitsheski Lane. Outside its walls you flash past the great Rumantseff Museum, in the moonlight gleaming whiter even than the snow, and down the ill-named Prechistenka—it signifies very clean, and indeed now in its winter whiteness it justifies the name. Then a few minutes more among the invading trees, and you reach the "House of the Countess Tolstoy," as it is ostentatiously labelled. Hamovnitsheski Lane differs very little from any of the other old-fashioned streets in the suburbs of Moscow, and the "House of the Countess Tolstoy" differs from the other houses not at all. In its external view, it resembles closely the houses of the old-fashioned Russian traders on the south of the Moskva River. It is a two-storied house, shut in from view by a high fence enclosing a large dvor, with stables or outhouses facing the front. Nor is there anything



COUNT TOLSTOY.

(This is a reproduction of the famous portrait by Repin which, when it was exhibited in St. Petersburg immediately after the excommunication, was made the centre of popular demonstrations, masses of flowers being piled up underneath.)

very characteristic of its owner in the greater part of the interior of the house. On my first visit, I was surprised to see a number of military and official uniform coats^{*} hanging in the hall. The door was opened by a man-servant, and generally the interior was that of a rather homely town house of a Russian country gentleman.

Domestic Surroundings.

Count Tolstoy's room, where he does his work, receives his visitors, and practically lives, is on the upper story. As in most Russian houses, arranged for the purpose of maintaining equable heat, all the rooms communicate with one another, and to reach Tolstoy's room you must first pass through a number of others. It is here you catch the first glimpse of the Tolstoy family as they are, their relations to one another, and their relations to life. It is in no way remarkable, and in many ways a real practical help to Tolstoy, that his family is not unanimous in support of his views. The division is admirably expressed in the economy of their Moscow home. The two rooms which you must pass through in order to reach the hermit's cell are in every way arranged as is usual among the class to which Tolstoy belongs. During my first and most of my later visits they were thronged with people engaged chiefly in amusing themselves, and there was an air of tasteful luxury and worldly, if harmless, gaiety over all. It was a fraction of the great world of which Tolstoy forms no part, but with which, for the sake of domestic union and practical efficiency, he has made a working compromise. The mechanism of the transformation which brings before you the scene of Tolstoy's real life is very simple. You descend a couple of steps, open a little door to the right, and the second scene appears. It is a little room, lighted by a single candle by night and by three small windows by day, simply furnished, but without any affectation of simplicity. Two tables covered with books and papers, a bookcase, a sofa and a few chairs, were all the furniture which it contained; but in the dim candle-light there was a general air of overcrowding and disorder. It was plainly the room of a man who held comfort in contempt, but who looked on contempt for comfort as too natural a thing for ostentatious expression. But in all there was an air of contrast to the rest of the house, highly symbolical to those who have studied both Tolstoy's life and teachings. To such an observer it would seem that the house, even in its moderate luxury so repellent to his ethical principles, was like the world in which he lived. He could not ignore it; he could not even reach his own cell without passing through it. But he made an excellent working compromise in his own house, living his own life, and bating not an inch of his

principles, but recognising, first of all, the fact that he could not force others to live by them. It was the actual compromise which he had made in the wider world between ideas and actions, which, in spite of all his academic dogmatism, has made him an exception among extreme thinkers by his capacity to adjust himself in action to things as they are.

The first view of Tolstoy confirms this view. His appearance has been so often described that it is hardly necessary to say anything about it. It is the appearance of an intellectual fanatic, but not of a dreamer. He is of middle height, and the peasant's blouse puffed out behind his shoulders produces the impression of a distinct stoop. His expression, like that of Turgeneff, has been likened to the expression of a transfigured muzhik. But there is really nothing about him resembling the Christ-like peasant at his best. His face is rude, his nose broad, with dilated nostrils, his mouth coarse and determined, and his forehead high, but sloping towards the top. His eyes, small, light grey, and deeply sunken, glitter out from underneath shaggy, protecting brows. The whole expression of his face is ascetic and irritable, with a dash of Tartar ferocity coming from the eyes. Trimmed and moustached, it might be the face of a Cossack officer, but it is never that of the dreamy and benevolent peasant. The general impression one would draw from a first glance is quite in accord with the glimpses which Tolstoy has given us of his past life. It is the face of a man with the moral instincts and moral inclinations of the ordinary man, but who differs from the ordinary man in that his whole being is dominated by a fanatical intellectual earnestness. who, therefore, in the first struggle between instinct and conviction would surrender immediately to conviction. But it is the face of a man who, while absolutely unshakable in his convictions, sees things as they are, and is under no delusion as to his ability to change them.

Tolstoy's Talk.

But Tolstoy was not in his cell when I first entered it. In a few minutes he came in, with a copy of the "Revue Blanche" and a great roll of papers under his arm, and after a few words of greeting threw himself into his arm-chair, and, with his general assumption that everyone had read everything, began to condemn severely a story which he had been reading. He spoke in English, very correctly, but with a strong Russian accent, declaring that he had forgotten much from want of practice, but read as well as ever. Then he began to question me as to the purpose of my visit to Russia, and, finding that I had some knowledge of his own language, he lapsed suddenly into Russian,

keenly interested, and he invariably glowed into anger or admiration when he spoke of them. "It is a wonderful work—a wonderful work," he said. "It is a great loss that more is not known about it in Europe." "But Europe could never give them any practical help. Their position in any European country would be no better than in Russia. If they had not to serve in the army, they must pay war taxes," I said. "That is so," he said; "but it is a great loss that so little is known about them."

Of the Dukhobor movement in general he spoke very often, and nearly always with admiration of the peasant Sutayeff, who he seemed to think was quite unknown outside his own circle. "It is the only attempt to realise Christianity that I can see," he said, and then mentioned the Quakers, of whom he had evidently read much. But in general his conversation was desultory, and when his eye fell upon some book or paper lying near, he would take it up, drop the first subject, and begin to talk of books.

Tolstoy's speech in general was witty, placid, full of aphorisms and illustrations taken from popular life, many of which are very difficult for a foreigner to understand. Only when he spoke of oppression and wrong-doing did his manner change, and the change then was into anger, not compassion, even when dealing with misfortunes for which no one could be held responsible. He seemed a man in whom sensibility was replaced by an intense and hardly defined sense of right and wrong. Though indulgent towards differences of opinion and habits in individuals, he seemed in general impatient, irritable, and almost intolerant of opposition. Opposition on general principles seemed to annoy him. His language was the language of a man of warm, masterful temperament, to whom any attempt to subject himself to abstract rules of humility and forbearance must be an intolerable strain. In repose his face was rigid, severe, and prophetic. He spoke with a sarcastic contempt of things which he disliked, and his laugh, even when caused by simple merriment, sounded ironical.

How He Works.

Of Tolstoy's manner of life in Moscow I saw little, my visits being always in the evening. It seemed much less varied than at Yasnaya Polyana. He worked all the morning in a chaos of unintelligible manuscripts, dined late, and rode or received visitors in the evening. Of visitors there were a great many, and all, whether strangers or relatives, were treated on the same basis of simple familiarity, intimacy in regard to his work, intentions, and opinions being observed with all. My first visit was cut short by the Count announc-

ing that he was going with his sons and another visitor to the public baths, and he invited me to accompany the party as if it were the most natural thing in the world. The Banya is of course one of the great embodiments of Russian communism, all with a minimum of privacy bathing together in the hot air, and in the exhalations of their own bodies. The offer was a tempting one, and only fear of intrusion led me to refuse.

In Tolstoy's way of composition there is nothing very remarkable, except his industry and the extraordinary care which he lavishes upon the correction and revision of his manuscripts. A corrected proof is often as difficult for the printer as the original manuscript, and the manuscript, even after copying and recopying innumerable times—a work which is performed by members of his family—is quite unintelligible at first glance. But in spite of all this elaboration, Tolstoy's style has none of the finish and limpidity of Turgenieff's. Letters and articles for the foreign press prohibited by the Censor in Russia are reproduced by the cyclostyle process in violet ink. The Countess Tolstoy is his chief—not always an appreciative—critic. Though Tolstoy is rather impatient of objections against his teachings on general grounds, he is indulgent to criticism in detail, and he regards indiscriminate admiration with distrust. It is said that on one occasion when told of the raptures of critics over "Master and Man," he asked, "Have I written anything very stupid?" The remark is too epigrammatic to be genuine. But that the story should be told is significant of Tolstoy's deep distrust of the general tendencies of criticism in art and in life.

But what would Tolstoy do were he to become as dominant in action in Russia to-morrow as he has become in Russia's thought? What would he do to save Russia, if given supreme power, while conscious of the impossibility of carrying his own extreme Christianity into effect?

The question was of especial interest to me as giving an opportunity for learning his outlook on the various rumours current a few years ago as to the establishment in Russia of constitutional government. Tolstoy was categorical on this point, and was plainly of the Slavophile opinion that Western institutions could never be more than an excrescence upon the body politic of Russia. I had asked him how the more intelligent of the peasantry and workmen regarded those constitutional reforms which the educated non-official classes demanded with almost one voice.

"What do you mean by reforms?" he interrupted.

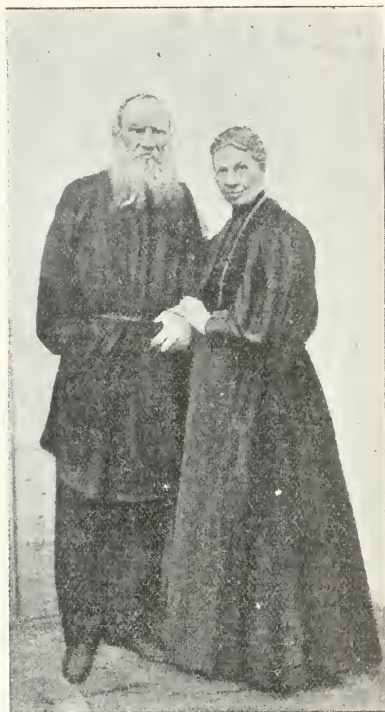
"Western institutions generally—a Parliament, liberty of the press, legal guarantees——"

Russia and Europe.

"What on earth have we to do with legal guarantees and Western institutions?" he interrupted, seemingly astonished that anyone should ask such a question. "Your mistake is always in assuming that Western institutions are a stereotyped model upon which all reforms should be based. It is this delusion that is at the bottom of half the wars and predatory aggressions carried on by Europeans against men of other races. If reforms are wanted in Russia, it is not either Western or Eastern reforms, but measures suited for the people, and not for other peoples. The assumption that reforms so-called must be constructed upon Western models is a pure product of Western exclusiveness, and is opposed both to Christianity and to common sense."

"But surely the Russians do not differ more from other European races than the European races differ from one another, and a policy which suits all the other races is therefore, *prima facie*, applicable to Russia."

"I do not admit for one moment that any European policy is more suited to European races than Russian policy is suited to Russia. Both are bad, and opposed to Christianity. (Like many other Russians, Tolstoy always spoke of "Europe" as a distinct geographical unity, of which Russia forms



COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE.



COUNT TOLSTOY AT REST.

(From a Painting by Repin.)

no part.) But every nation has its own social spirit, which is as clearly defined as its religious spirit, and all this perpetual talk of modelling and remodelling has no more practical value than a proposal to reconstruct the religion of Confucius upon the religion of Christ. And what have we to do with legal guarantees? I answer that question by telling you that for the mass of the Russian people the law does not exist at all. They either regard the law, as I do, as a matter wholly external to them, with which they have nothing to do, or despise it actively as a fetter which retards the development of their internal life. Western life differs from Russian in being rich in outward manifestations, civic, political, and artistic. The law is necessary to it, and it regards the law as the crown and safeguard of its being. The life of the Russian people is less expansive, and they do not regard the law as an active factor."

"But surely Russians submit to their own laws as much as we?"

"They submit to them, but they are not guided by them. It is not their submission, but their neglect of the law which makes our people so peaceful and long-suffering. And that neglect of the law is also what makes our officials the greatest knaves in the world. You ask why? Because the mass of the people, while they despise external restrictions, are guided by their consciences. But our educated officials continue to neglect the law and they have emancipated themselves from their consciences. They have neither principle nor restraint, and in consequence become what they are.

"When I say that the Russians are led by conscience, I do not mean to say that there is less crime and preventable misery among them than in Europe. I merely say that conscience plays here the part played by law in the West, and just as your law fails to secure freedom from crime, so conscience here, through ignorance and error, is not infallible. The difference in practice is that the Russian peasant is quite incapable of feeling contempt or anger against a criminal. He reasons that the criminal is a man who has gone astray either from failure of judgment or through passion. This is the truth about all so-called uneducated Russians. The lower officials in Siberia, in direct defiance of the law, permit homeless convicts to pass the night in the public baths. Whatever Government regulations may lay down in regard to the treatment of criminals, their general treatment is sympathetic and kindly."

"But surely Russian history shows cases of gross cruelty towards criminals?"

"Gross cruelty does take place, and when it does take place it is even worse than the cruelty of European officials, for the same neglect of the law manifests itself here. But the systematic treatment of criminals as inferior beings is unknown here and inconceivable. Your prison officials may break the law by ill-treating their charges. But they never break it by indulging them. Ours break it both ways, according to the state of their consciences."

I asked the Count if he could define what then he regarded as the essential difference between the Russians and Western Europeans.

"The difference lies in this," he answered, emphatically, "and it is quite evident to those who know them. It is that they are more Christian—more Christian. And that distinction arises not from the fact that they are of lower culture, but from the spirit of the people, and that for centuries and centuries they have found in the teachings of Christ their only guide and protection. Your people, from the time of the Reformation, have read their Bibles intelligently, and read them criti-

cally. Ours have never read them, and are only beginning to read them now. But the Russian people have preserved the tradition and the teaching of Christ, and in the absence of protective laws and institutions, such as have always existed in the West, where else should they seek for guidance of their lives? It is this element, this reliance upon conscience and Christianity, as opposed to law, which forms the great gulf between Russia and Western Europe. Between Western countries there has always seemed to me very little difference. The conception of the French as vain, of the Italians as excitable, of your own countrymen as cold and calculating, may be very true. But to a Russian they are but sections of a general empire, in essentials the same, but all differing from Russia by their material spirit and their legal basis. In Russia, Christianity and conscience play the part which material considerations and legal formalities play in Western Europe."

"Then do you think that the Russians are capable of producing a really higher civilisation than Western Europeans?"

"That I cannot say. If you mean by civilisation Western civilisation, there can be no question of relative highness and lowness. I only say that an essential difference exists."

"But, admitting, as you do, that Russian conditions are very imperfect, on what do you rely to improve them?"

"Certainly not on what you call Western reforms. Because having decided that there is nothing in common between Russia and Europe, there is not even a ground for experimenting with Western reforms in Russia. The Western system fails to ensure real morality in the West, and why should it do better in a country for which it was not devised than in countries for which it was? The most we can do is to admit that Russian systems have failed equally. But I can only repeat that it is only by developing the consciences and moral sense of mankind, whether in Russia or elsewhere, that you can look for any improvement in their condition."

Tolstoy spoke very much more in the same strain, always showing himself completely out of sympathy with ordinary Russian Liberalism, and particularly with Marxism, its most popular form among the younger men. Socialism in every form he seemed to regard as little better than autocratic despotism, saying: "Our Government keeps one class in idleness by means of violence; the Socialists would keep everyone at work by violence." But he spoke of co-operation with respect, though, in the abstract, condemning industrialism in all its forms.

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THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE,

By J. W. M. Turner, R.A. Collotype No. 2—20 x 25 inches.



MATERNAL ANXIETY,

By E. Douglas. One of 15 plates in
Portfolio No. 1—10 x 12 inches.



MADAME RECAMIER,

By Jacques David. One of 15 plates in
Portfolio No. 4—10 x 14½ inches.



BEATA BEATRIX,

By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Collotype No. 6—
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In order to ensure the immediate success of the project, we have added to the twelve pictures constituting the two-shilling Portfolio a presentation plate of one of the most famous pictures of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The picture is that of the "Golden Stairs," and has hitherto been unprocureable excepting as a 10s. 6d. photograph, or as a reproduction not exceeding in dimensions six by two and a half inches. This collotype reproduction measures ten by nineteen inches, and places, for the first time, one of the favourite pictures of this great modern artist within the reach of everyone. This in itself is worth the price of the Portfolio.

Portfolio No. 1 contains pictures by such men as Sir E. J. Poynter, Leighton, Millais, Leader, Gilbert, Constable, Tissot, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

MURILLO FOR THE MILLION.

PORTFOLIO No. 2.

6 Plates measuring 13 x 16 each, with Presentation Plate in Collotype measuring 12½ x 10 inches.

By the kind permission of Mr. Alfred Beit, we have been permitted to reproduce the famous set of pictures by Murillo, illustrative of the parable of the Prodigal Son, as Portfolio No. 2. These formerly belonged to Lord Dudley, and were bought by Mr. Beit. One of them was for many years regarded as one of the chief treasures of the Vatican. There is no doubt as to the Murillo pictures of the Prodigal Son being masterpieces. They tell the whole story of that marvellous parable with great feeling and dramatic force. From first to last all the pictures are instinct with life, and as you pass from picture to picture the whole parable unfolds itself before the eye.

As these pictures are produced on a larger scale than those in the first Portfolio, we are only able to issue six of them, together with the presenta-

tion plate of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," that perfect embodiment of womanly beauty, of maternal love, and of childlike grace and glory.

FAMOUS PICTURES OF ANIMALS. PORTFOLIO No. 3.

18 Plates measuring 12 x 7½ each, printed in different tints.

The third Portfolio differs in character from either of those which have preceded it. Instead of using six or twelve pictures, with the presentation plate, we have published eighteen pictures. We thought it well to try the experiment as to whether the six extra pictures would not be preferred to one presentation plate.

The pictures in No. 3 Portfolio consist exclusively of animal subjects. The Portfolio contains several of the best-known specimens of Landseer, and three of Mme. Romer's inimitable cats and kittens, the right to reproduce which was graciously conveyed to us by the artist herself. Besides the Landseers and the Romers, the Portfolio contains pictures by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., H. W. B. Davis, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Paul Potter, J. H. Her-ring, and F. R. Lee.

This portfolio includes a wide range of animal life. Looking over the eighteen pictures, we find that they include pictures of horses, donkeys, dogs, cats, lions, bears, cattle, sheep, apes, geese, and pigeons. Children, as a rule, like animal pictures best of all; and for the decoration of rooms, whether children's bedrooms, or nurseries, or school-rooms, this series of eighteen pictures will be found invaluable.

FAMOUS PICTURES OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. PORTFOLIO No. 4.

12 Plates measuring 12½ x 9½ each, printed in different tints, with Presentation Plate in Collotype measuring 10 x 16½ inches.

Our fourth Portfolio is devoted to types of female beauty. The presentation plate is Mr. Edward Hughes' celebrated portrait of the Princess of Wales (now Queen of England), and there are twelve pictures, reproducing some of the most famous paintings of beautiful women by English and foreign artists.

Such artists as Greuze, Mme. Lebrun, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Romney, are represented in this Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO No. 5

Contains 9 Pictures measuring 10 x 12 each, with two Presentation Plates by Rossetti.

Portfolio No. 5 is perhaps the most popular of those yet issued, on account of the two fine collotypes of pictures by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, entitled "Joli Coeur" and "Blue Bower."

For instance, in three two presentation plates, one presents no less than nine other pictures, each measuring up to 10 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches as Rossetti, Turner, and Constable, Pitt Rivers, Ward, etc.

PORTFOLIO No. 6: THE ROYAL PORTRAIT FOLIO.

12 Plates measuring 12 x 10 each, and one Presentation Plate in Collotype of Queen Victoria.

The Portfolio is devoted entirely to pictures of the Queen. It contains various portraits of the late Majesty at different periods of her life, in addition to some excellent portraits of the King and Queen with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York which were specially taken at a studio during a visit to the "Review of the Forces." This Portfolio will be especially valued for the sake of the large collotype of Queen Victoria. It makes a most effective and useful gift.

CONTENTS:

QUEEN VICTORIA AT HOME, 1897
(A Collotype Portrait for Framing).

Also twelve other portraits and views, viz.:

QUEEN VICTORIA IN 1836

(After the Painting by Fowler).

QUEEN VICTORIA IN 1851
(After the Painting by Winterhalter).
Queen Victoria in the Robes of the Order of the Garter.

His Majesty King Edward VII.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The Princess Royal.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria.

The Marriage of Queen Victoria.

Windsor Castle. Balmoral Castle.

Osborne House.

PORTFOLIO No. 7: TWO FINE COLLOTYPE.

Instead of a number of Pictures with a Presentation Collotype, Portfolio No. 7 is made up of two fine Collotype Plates only.

THE CHERUB CHOIR,

By Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., measuring 16 x 13 1/2 inches.

VENICE:

A Picture of Worldwide Fame.

By J. W. Turner, R.A., measuring 13 1/2 x 9 in.

COLLOTYPE.

It is impossible here to describe in detail the large and very beautiful Collotypes that have been published in addition to the Portfolios already described beyond repeating the opinion of the Director of the National Gallery, Melbourne, that they surpass photographs in steel engraving. Elsewhere in this sheet is shown small reproductions of most of these pictures, though the process of reproduction does small justice to the exquisite sepia effects of the original process.

The following is a list of the Collotypes issued to date any one of which will be sent to any address for 2s 6d.

1. BLOSSOMS,

By Albert Moore, R.A., measuring 28, x 11, inches.

2. THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE,

By J. M. W. Turner, R.A., measuring 20 x 25 inches.

3. JUNE IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL,

By J. C. McWhirter, R.A., measuring 20 x 25 inches.

4.—A SUMMER SHOWER,

By C. A. Perugini, measuring 20 x 25 inches.

5. THE MONARCH OF THE GLEN,

By Sir Edwin Landseer, measuring 20 x 25 inches.

6.—BEATA BEATRIX,

By Dante Gabriel Rossetti, measuring 25 x 20 inches.

7.—THE CORNFIELD,

By Constable, measuring 25 x 20 inches.

8.—THE VALLEY FARM,

By Constable, measuring 25 x 20 inches.

CUPID'S SPELL,

By J. Wood, R.A., measuring 15 x 22 inches.

9.

PROSERPINE,

By Rossetti, measuring 15 x 22 inches.



SPECIMEN PAGE, SHOWING STYLE OF TYPE AND DRAWINGS IN
A BOX OF BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS.

Brer Rabbit took and set out that night and went fishing. The weather was sort of cold, and Brer Rabbit he got him a bottle of whiskey and put out for the creek, and when he got there he picked out a good place, and he sort of squatted on the root of a tree and let his tail hang down in the water. He sit there, and he sit there, and he drink his whiskey, and he think he is going to freeze; but by-and-by day came, and there he was. He made a pull, and he felt like he was coming in two, and he fetched another jerk, —and lo and behold, *where was his tail?*

And that's what makes all these here bob-tailed rabbits you see hopping and skaddling through the woods.

SAMPLES OF NUMEROUS LETTERS RECEIVED

In praise of a BOX
of BOOKS FOR THE
BAIRNS.

Greenmeadows,
Near Napier,
New Zealand,
June 13th.

Dear Sir,
We received the
Box of Books yes-
terday. We like
them very much.
My sisters read
some of the stor-
ies to me. I wanted
to sit up all night.

LEWIS SCOTT.
(Aged 7.)

"... Father
bought us a Box
of Books for the
Bairns, and don't
we like the 'Story
of the Robins'
and 'Donkey,' and
we laughed a
good bit over
'Brer Rabbit.'"

HARRY ARNOLD
BLAND,
"Mayfield,"
Alberton.

ORDER FORM.

THE MANAGER,

"REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA,"
167-9 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Enclosed find for 10/-, for which please send me a
BOX OF BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS.

Name

State Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Address

NOTE.—Add exchange of
coupons and postal notes.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

By W. T. STEAD.

WHY NOT NEW-ZEALANDISE GREAT BRITAIN?*

Mr. H. D. Lloyd, of Winetka, Illinois, the famous author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," the most pitiless exposure of the methods by which the great monopoly of the Standard Oil Trust was built up in the United States of America, spent last month in Europe. In the course of his visit he called at Mowbray House, and I had the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance of one of the most charming, cultured, and thoughtful of those Americans who have devoted their lives to the study of the social evolution of moral society. We were both eight years older than when we last met, and greyer, if not wiser. I was delighted to see Mr. Lloyd, and to hear from his own lips the ripened conclusions at which he had arrived after much wandering to and fro over the whole earth.

I.—AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. LLOYD.

"What is your hope in America?" said I, going to the centre of things at a bound.

"I am at a loss," said Mr. Lloyd, "as to the position of affairs in America. I see no light anywhere on the American horizon. The situation in America is so perplexing, and in many respects so hopeless, that I came over to Europe in order to see whether from the outside I could get a viewpoint which would enable me to form a clearer idea as to the probable course of events."

Mr. Lloyd had just returned from Germany, where he had been spending a short time. He was a little more than a week in England, and had been making the best use of his time.

"What is the net result?" I said.

"It seems to me," said he, "that we are entering upon a new era. The expansion of American trade is going to be the great phenomenon of the immediate future. Our industries, organised as they have never been before, directed by men of great capacity, audacity, and ambition, will undertake the direction of the productive capacity of the world. What has occurred or what is about to occur reminds me of what happened in your own country when you struck down the Dutch on the seas and made yourselves the great traders of the world. The expansion of England which took place in the over-sea trade is now going to

take place in America, under different conditions. We have been training for it for some time, but the American Trust has now filled its arsenals, disciplined its armies, and is now about to set the pace to the world in all matters of industry and production. I do not see what there is that is going to stand up against it. On the contrary, it seems to me that the producers of the old world will prefer to stand in with the Trust rather than to oppose it. The Napoleons of industry who are about to undertake the conquest of the old world will do like the other Napoleons, and embody in their conquering legions as allies the best of your men. But the direction, the ideas, the control, will be in the hands of the American Trust. The Trust is virtually supreme in the United States, and when it has achieved the economic subjection of the old world it may consolidate the plutocratic system, against which the American people may be powerless. Yes, the evolution of the American Trust has become a great international and European question. In Germany they are very uneasy. Things are bad there, and in England also you are likely to have a difficult time."

"Yes," I said, "and therein lies the hope of the situation, for in the immediate future the road to salvation lies along the path of tribulation. It is a Via Dolorosa, but in no other way can we escape from the city of destruction. Now, as in old times, the people do not seem to be able to stand prosperity, and are only brought back to their true ideals by the pressure of adversity."

"In America that road seems to be closed to us at present," said Mr. Lloyd. "We have a surplus of fifteen millions, with a much greater potential surplus."

"Whereas," I interrupted, "in England a deficit of fifty millions and increased taxation"—we were talking on Budget night—"is the first rumble of the thunder of Sinai which the man in the street has heard since the moral influenza of Jingoism seized possession of the nation."

"Nevertheless, in no country but America," said Mr. Lloyd, "is there such a well-organised, vigorously sustained campaign against this malady of the modern State as there is among the band of thinkers and reformers who are combating the evil in the United States."

"And how do you find things in England?" I asked.

*"Newest England. The Notes of a Democratic Traveller in New Zealand, with some Australian Comparisons." By Henry Demarest Lloyd. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. 387 pages.

"In the House of Commons there are a few individuals who have their minds open to the light of the coming day, among whom I should put John Burns very nearly in the first rank. Burns impresses me much. He will go far. His career has only begun. In the near future he will play a great part."

"Yes," I said, "I am afraid we are on the verge of the revolutionary era here, and the old order will pass. And what do you think of the Liberal Party?"

"It has perished," he said, "with the fulfilment of its old ideals. What is called the Liberal Party has no mandate, has no programme, and therefore has no courage and no influence. It seems to me that it was buried with Mr. Gladstone, and it will know no resurrection. The future lies with other men and other ideals."

"If you see no light in Westminster," I said, "what do you think about Spring Gardens?"

"Yes," said Mr. Lloyd, "the London County Council is doing good work; but what fills me with the greatest hope is the progress of the co-operative movement in England. That seems to me one of the greatest things of our time—the most hopeful, the most promising."

I had previously remarked to Mr. Lloyd that I thought he did not need to take so gloomy a view about the Trusts, inasmuch as, if they were successful, their success would demolish the one great obstacle which had hitherto offered an insuperable impediment to the realisation of the collectivist ideal. It had hitherto been believed that the human brain, judged by its failures when it attempted to direct great administrations, was inadequate to the efficient oversight and control of a great system of State Socialism—videlicet our War Office. But if the syndicates were to prove that great national industries could be organised and controlled by a few individuals, the chief practical argument against Socialism would disappear.

Mr. Lloyd objected. He said that the American Trust only proved that a few individuals might have the organising genius that had been displayed by great military conquerors in the past, but their success did not prove that the people as a whole were capable of producing men able to control such great organisations.

"But," he went on to say, "I think your co-operative movement in England does prove that the people have got the capacity, and it is, to my mind, the brightest point in the whole dark horizon. I was particularly struck, for instance," continued Mr. Lloyd, "with the scheme of co-operative housing which has been elaborated by your co-operators, and which, I believe, is to be publicly inaugurated this very week. According to Mr. Henry

Vivian, who for the last year or two has been engaged in elaborating the project, the system is extraordinarily successful in avoiding the pitfalls into which similar schemes have fallen in the past. No doubt you are all interested in the housing schemes of the London County Council; but there is something infinitely more attractive, to my mind, in a co-operative system which enables working men to build their houses and to become their own landlords, without coming upon the rates, and without establishing an antagonism of interests between the municipal landlord and the individual tenant. There is no social experiment the development of which I shall watch with greater interest than this co-operative building scheme of Mr. Vivian's. It seems to me that it is along such lines that the progress to a happier state of society is to be secured."

It is this passionate faith in co-operation which attracted Mr. Lloyd irresistibly to New Zealand, where the greatest co-operative experiment ever made by man is being carried out, under the direction of the Colonial Government. Mr. Lloyd's book, "Newest England," which, strange to say, has not yet been published in England, but has excited immense interest, and met with a most favourable reception in America, records his experiences as a traveller who visited the Great Britain of the Pacific, not as a tourist, but as a keen observer of the phenomenon of social evolution. "Newest England" is a charming book, brightly written, crammed with facts, and instinct on every page with the inspiration of a great enthusiasm. I gently chaffed Mr. Lloyd for the excessive admiration of the New Zealanders.

"You put no vinegar in your salad," said I.

"Well," said Mr. Lloyd, "when I wrote 'Wealth against Commonwealth,' I came to the conclusion that I would not resort to the ordinary devices of book-makers by putting in qualifying words which blunt the sharp outlines of the salient facts. I was determined I would tell the truth exactly as I saw it, without any qualifications or modifications whatever."

"And so," I answered, "as you painted the devil jet black, you carried out the same principle to the other extreme, and painted New Zealand as an archangel white as snow."

"I painted it as I found it," said Mr. Lloyd. "The book is the expression of the impressions left upon my mind as the result of a long, painstaking examination of New Zealand as it is to-day. It is a picture not without shadows. There are economic difficulties ahead, the chief of which may be traced to the excessive dependence of New Zealand upon the English market and the English Stock Exchange; but take it all in all, the chief doubt is whether there can be any

sequel worthy to follow so splendid a first volume. You may think that I am indulging in hyperbole, but I am speaking in sober fact when I say that, from the point of view of human progress, and the evolution of civilised society from barbarism towards a state of tolerable happiness, the French Revolution is an insignificant phenomenon compared with the importance of the effort which New Zealand has made in the last ten years."

Ten years! Then it was since the first number of the "Review of Reviews" was published that this great epoch-making revolution has been worked out in the Pacific, while the rest of the world was too much engaged in its own affairs to spare it more than a passing thought. Even now it is a somewhat curious reflection upon the absent-mindedness of John Bull that, despite all the efforts of Mr. Reeves and others, it has needed an American citizen to come along and interpret to him the immense significance of what our colonists have been doing.

Mr. Lloyd has many qualifications for the task. He is a man of cosmopolitan sympathies, of singular detachment of mind, of English, Dutch, and Huguenot descent, who, after spending his earlier youth in the fierce struggle of Chicago journalism, was able to withdraw in the prime of his manhood to his rural retreat at Winetka, in which he studied with philosophic eye the phenomena which indicate the trend of the evolution of modern society. Mr. Lloyd is a direct lineal descendant of Whalley, the regicide, and few things gave him more pleasure during his present visit than to find a statue of the greatest regicide of the moment, Oliver Cromwell, standing sovereign and alone in the enclosed space outside Westminster Hall, within which the warrant was signed for the execution of Charles Stuart, which took place at Whitehall Banqueting House. That Mr. Lloyd is a democrat and a co-operator, if not a Socialist, goes without saying, and his standpoint must be taken into account in listening to his narrative of what New Zealand has done and has tried to do. But even after the discount has been made, his book on "Newest England" forces the suggestion upon the mind whether, considering that the Liberal Party has gone bankrupt and has neither leaders, programme, mandate, nor ideal, British democracy might do worse than place a Government in power with a mandate to New-Zealandise Great Britain. To Americanise the Constitution has ceased to be a taunt in Tory mouths; it has almost become a Conservative ideal. English Progressives must, therefore, go further afield, and here we have in Mr. Lloyd's book a formula ready to hand. Why not New-Zealandise Great Britain?

Of course, it is impossible to transport en bloc the legislation which suits a community of three-

quarters of a million people scattered over the virgin islands of the Pacific, whose area is almost co-extensive with that of Great Britain, to the forty millions of people who live in the United Kingdom. Neither will it be reasonable to contend that measures which have produced excellent results in a very new community with unexhausted resources would produce the same measure of success if adopted in an old country such as ours. On the other hand, it may be contended that evils against which New Zealand has taken such energetic and original precautions are infinitely greater in this country than they are in any of the colonies, and that if the colonies need to adopt such measures to cope with social evils and to secure the happiness of the people, how much the more necessary is it to adopt even stronger measures of the same kind in order to cope with the evils from which we are suffering at home. Not even the greatest fanatic of a formula would contend that the principle of New-Zealandising Great Britain would entail the adoption in detail of the New Zealand legislation. All that is meant by the demand is that the nation, as a whole, should undertake, through its elected representatives and executive Government, the co-operative organisation of society in such a way as to produce not only the greatest happiness of the greatest number, but the greatest degree of self-respect and the greatest development of the spirit of patriotic citizenship.

The last sentence in Mr. Lloyd's book gives the key to its author's conception of the New Zealand idea. He says:—

In New Zealand the best stock of civilisation was isolated by destiny for the culture of reform, as the bacteriologist isolates his culture of germs. New Zealand has discovered an anti-toxin of revolution—a cure of monopoly by monopoly. New Zealand, because united, was able to lead; because she has led, others can follow.

"The New Zealand policy," again says Mr. Lloyd, "is a deliberate exploitation of both capitalists and proletariat by the middle class, which means to be itself the fittest that survives. The capitalists are taxed progressively, and the proletarian is given land and labour that he may also become a capitalist to be taxed. Towards this fixed purpose the people of all parties are moving steadily. They mean to mould their institutions of taxation, land tenure, public ownership, etc., so that there shall never develop among them those social pests, the millionaire and the pauper."

II.—WHAT NEW ZEALAND HAS DONE.

Instead of explaining any further what Mr. Lloyd found in New Zealand, it is best to make one good solid extract from his concluding chapter, in which he thus sums up the record of ten years' work:—

The policy of taxation is reversed. The general property tax on improvements, enterprise, and poverty is abolished, and the taxation for national purposes of

land and incomes introduced. Taxation is taken off from capital that is working and put on capital that is idle. The small man, because small, is exempted, and the rich man, because rich, is made to pay more, progressively, the more land and income he has. The burden of the old property tax forced the poor men who worked their places to sell out to the rich neighbour, who escaped taxation and grew rich by making no improvements. The new tax is planned especially to make the rich landowner sell to his small neighbours or to the Government which will subdivide and sell to them itself. The old taxes built up monopolies; the new taxes "burst them up." To check speculation, to equalise poverty and wealth—to prevent great estates—these are some of its avowed objects. "No man now dreams," an eminent New Zealander said, "of attempting to found a great landed estate in New Zealand."

The people, by the use of their powers as citizens, get land for themselves through the State by taking it back from the men to whom they have previously sold it, and who have added field after field into great monopolies. The people resume these lands by taxation, by purchase (if the owners are willing to sell), and by force of law if they will not sell. They divide the lands thus recovered into gardens, farms, and homesteads for the landless. But to break the vicious circle by which private property in land leads to speculation, rack-rents, foreclosure, depopulation and monopoly, the revolution institutes a new system of land tenure. It establishes the lease in perpetuity by the State, with limitations of area, cultivation, and transfer. It inaugurates a policy which is meant, ultimately, to make the State in New Zealand the owner of all the soil of New Zealand, and the people all tenants of the one landlord, who will never speculate, nor rack-rent, and whose monopoly is their monopoly.

In their public works policy the people establish themselves as their own contractors. The democracy begins the reform of the sweating system where all reforms should begin—at home—by abolishing it in its own work, doing away with the contractor and the contract system, with all its evils of sub-letting and of sweating the workmen and the work. It enters upon the practice of direct construction by the State of its own public works, and direct employment, without middlemen, of its own labour. The men hired by the new regime to build railroads, bridges, public buildings, make roads, etc., are taken by preference from those citizens who need work. In giving them work the new regime also gives them farms and homes from the public lands near by, or from the private estates which it buys and cuts up for that purpose. The working men themselves are made their own contractors, and taught, even the tramp and the casual, to work together co-operatively. The State as an employer sees and saves for the community the economic value of the labour of the old and incompetent, the unskilled and the tramp, which the private employer lets go to waste.

By compulsory arbitration the public gets for the guidance of public opinion all the facts as to disputes between labour and capital, puts an end to strikes and lock-outs, clears its markets and its civilisation of the scandals and losses of street fights between the buyers and sellers of labour, and enables both sides to make contracts without strike clauses for years ahead. It transfers the private wars of economic enemies to a court-room, as society had previously taken the private wars of the barons from the field into the court-room. By abolishing the contractor it abolishes the sweating system in public works, and it banishes the sweater in private industry by compulsory arbitration, with its power to fix minimum and maximum wages and all conditions of labour by forbidding the employment of boys and girls without pay, by the enactment of an advanced and minute code of factory laws, by regulating the hours of women and children, and so of men. It establishes a compulsory half-holiday by law for factories and shops. It forbids the em-

ployment of uneducated and physically defective children and of all half-timers. For the unemployed the nation makes itself a labour bureau. It brings them and the employers together. It reorganises its public works and land system so as to give land to the landless and work to the workless. The fraud of compulsory insurance of working-men by their employer is stopped, and the State itself insures the working people against accident. For those for whom no private employment is to be had the State provides a "State farm"—a shelter, a waiting-room, and a school of work and co-operation. It carries idle men and their families to idle land, and organises them in groups of co-operative workers, giving them shelter, and providing them with every necessary tool. For the extirpation of the slums—products of speculation in land and of sweating of labour—there are the land laws and tax laws, laws to stop speculation, and the labour laws to stop sweating, and, besides, the people have empowered themselves to take land from private owners, within or without city limits, for suburban homes for themselves, by friendly purchase, or by condemnation. Instead of paying heavy profits to middlemen, the people can divide the lands among themselves at cost, as they have done with the "resumed" farms.

The management of the railroads is changed from boards of commissioners, independent of the people, to a Minister and Parliament dependent upon the people and responsive to public needs and public opinion. The railroad policy is changed from the use of the highways as moneymakers for the Treasury, relieving the general taxpayer at the expense of the producer, to their use as public utilities supplying that necessity of life—transportation—at cost. The new policy is to lower rates, never to raise them, and to keep lowering them as profits increase. New lines are built for the people, not for the great landowners. The methods of construction are changed from private contract to co-operative work, largely by groups of unemployed, with special reference to the settlement of them and other landless people on the land.

The State takes over the management of the principal bank of the colony. It assumes the role of chief purveyor of credits to the commercial and financial interests, and so doing saves New Zealand from the panic of 1893.

The revolution of 1890 does more than follow the line of least resistance—it adopts the policy of most assistance. The commonwealth makes itself the partner of the industry of the people. The nation's railroads are used to redistribute unemployed labour, to rebuild industry shattered by calamity, to stimulate production by special rates to and from farms and factories, to give health and education to the school and factory population and the people generally by cheap excursions. To pay for the lands taken back from the private owners, the people get cheap money on Government bonds in London, and to equalise themselves with competitors nearer the world's markets, and to emancipate themselves from the usurer, the producers of New Zealand give themselves cheap money through the Advances to Settlers Act. Money is borrowed in London at Treasury rates, to be loaned to the individual in New Zealand at cost, so that a single citizen of New Zealand gets his money in London at the same rate as if he were the Government—as in truth he is—plus only the small cost of the operation. Instructors are sent about to teach the people co-operation in work and in industry like dairying, and money is advanced to assist in the erection of creameries. Bonuses are given for the development of new processes. Patents are bought up, to be opened to the people at cost. Millions are spent on water-races and roads to foster mining. The Government gives free cold storage at the sea-coast and preparation for shipment for products to be exported. The firm of "Government and Co., Unlimited," is established—a partnership of the people as a State, with the people as individuals, in agriculture, gold mining, and manufactures for home and abroad.

Women are enfranchised, and legislation for "one man one vote" enfranchises men too, and puts an end

to the abuses of plural voting in Parliamentary and municipal elections. On election day one can see the baby-carriage standing in front of the polls while the father and mother go in and vote, against each other if they choose.

Last of all, pensions are given to the aged poor. And this Fraternalism pays. In reducing railroad rates to the people as profits increase, the Government increases its profits faster than it reduces rates. The country is prosperous in every department—revenue,

manufactures, commerce, agriculture. The democracy is a good business man. The State proves itself a successful money-lender and landlord. It makes a profit, and can lower its rents and rates of interest, and, unlike the private capitalist, does so.

So far Mr. Lloyd. How would Fraternalism do as the watchword for the Liberal Party of the future?

Current Thoughts on Social Conduct.

"Mind" for April opens with a most instructive sketch of current Sociology by Sydney Ball. The writer declares that the distinctively Comtist or Positive note "is difficult to find in modern sociology, which is at once psychological, abstract, and theoretical." The one thing common to the prevailing systems of sociology is their emphatic rejection of the biological method. The psychological tendency is traced in M. Tarde and Professor Baldwin's basic principle of "imitation." Mr. Rosanquet is taken to represent the quest after philosophical completeness, though "it would seem as if it was Hegel's analysis of the State that Mr. Rosanquet was chiefly interested in bringing into relation with the actual facts of life." Both schools reject the "economic sociology" of Marx and Loria. Yet the one-sidedness of the merely economic explanation of social phenomena is held to be a wholesome corrective of the abstractly idealistic views of other thinkers. Over against the abstractness of either side, Mr. Ball commends Mr. and Mrs. Webb's studies in Trade Unionism, and Mr. Charles Booth's investigations into life and labour in London as types and examples of a positive and realistic study of social structure.

Mr. James Seth subjects the ethical system of Henry Sidgwick to a searching criticism. He sums up the matter thus:—

The result of Sidgwick's recognition of three methods of Ethics—the Egoistic, the Intuitional, and the Utilitarian—as equally legitimate, is thus, apart from his theological assumption or postulate, a position which may be called Rational or Intuitional Hedonism, not Rational or Intuitional Utilitarianism. With the theological postulate it is, in the last analysis, Rational Egoism; without that postulate it is Rational Egoism plus Rational Utilitarianism. If, on the other hand, we invalidate Egoism, there is no difficulty in reconciling Utilitarianism with Intuitionism, and thus "proving" Utilitarianism in the sense of showing the rationality of altruistic conduct.

In other words, if the individual is subordinated to the social whole of which he forms a part, his

identification with it is seen to be the only rational principle of conduct. Mr. Seth closes by lamenting that Sidgwick was concerned rather with the method of distributing the good than with the nature of the good.

Perhaps the most important thing in the whole number is a fragment of philosophical autobiography by the late Professor Sidgwick, wherein he confesses how he was led by a sense of unsatisfied inquiry from Mill to Kant, and from both to Butler.

In the May "Strand" there is a hitherto unpublished letter from Lewis Carroll describing his visit to Tennyson. He called on the poet one morning, finding him, in wide-awake and spectacles, mowing his lawn. In the evening, talking after dinner—

We got on the subject of clerical duty in the evening, and Tennyson said he thought clergymen as a body didn't do half the good they might if they were less stuck-up and showed a little more sympathy with their people. "What they want," he said, "is force and geniality—geniality without force will, of course, do no good, but force without geniality will do very little." All very sound theology, to my thinking.

"Harper's" for May abounds in fiction. One story by Aubrey Lansdon compels notice. It is called "Elise," and is told in twenty-one letters, all by the heroine, of the most charming verisimilitude. Of the more serious papers, M. Constant's portraits call for separate mention. Dr. Andrew Wilson deals with the physiological origin of hallucination, and Dr. H. M. Hiller vividly describes the wild mountain tribes of Borneo.

The May "Lady's Realm" reminds the reader of the name of something else that comes in May—the wildflowers' "lords and ladies." Its pages bristle with the names of Lord this and Lady that and Princess somebody else. There is, first, Miss Tooley's article—and a very good article too—on "The King's Daughters," then one on "Lord and Lady Cadogan," and yet another on "Celebrated Lady Anglers," all highly aristocratic.



CHRISTIAN DE WET.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

With the Boers at St. Helena.

THE EVIDENCE OF MRS. GREEN.

The best article by far in the "Nineteenth Century" this month is that of Mrs. J. R. Green on our Boer prisoners at St. Helena. She has already written on the subject, but this second article is much more interesting than the first. Mrs. Green has been a considerable time on the island, and she chronicles in their own words the opinions of the Boers about the war and the future settlement.

Their Character.

She bears a high testimony to the character of the Boers. They are extremely industrious, with a great desire for learning. They will do any kind of work that is given to them to do, but only forty or fifty are employed in the island, and four thousand four hundred and fifty are left with absolutely nothing to do from morning to night. It is dark at six o'clock. They have no candles, they have hardly any amusements, and as a result they are sinking day by day into deeper gloom. Some of them are suffering from melancholia, which is developing into a kind of violent mania. Among others, says Mrs. Green, I hear that Madame Cronje goes about for ever restlessly, thinking the English want to burn her and her husband.

Hope and Despair.

Every morning at dawn there is prayer in the whole camp. Every man sings and prays at the door of his tent; then again at evening. But this hope alternates with the deepest despair. Mrs. Green never heard one word of criticism of Kruger, except in one respect. "If he had shot all the Jameson raiders, there would have been no war now." She says:—

When I asked the reason of the present troubles the answer was always the same—the Jameson Raid. A trader in a very good position told me how till the raid he had respected the English; but had now completely changed his mind. Before the raid, race feeling had died down. "All was going on wonderfully. There would have been no difference very soon." A most experienced and excellent old Boer, who knew Kimberley and Johannesburg well, agreed. With all its faults, he said, the country was making progress in friendliness, wealth, and enlightenment. "If only there had been a little more time." "The Jameson Raid!" another said. "till then we felt we could trust England. But after that how could we trust her? You will never get it out of the minds of the people that the English Government knew of that raid. There were English officers and English soldiers in it. From that moment we mistrusted England. We said, if that is what England does, well, we have no choice!" One of the most respected Boers spoke with deep conviction. Up to the raid, English

and Dutch were slowly learning to live together, and understand one another, and to feel they must settle down together; the raid broke up all that. Nothing could exceed the bitterness of a younger man. "The English have taught us a lesson: they have shown us what they are!" I asked if he ever felt this before. "Never till the Jameson Raid. I had many friends among them. But now they have taught us a lesson."

Mr. Rhodes they regarded as a very clever man; but, as one of them wittily said, "Rhodesia is like a great pot of bean soup. It is very good soup if you have pork with it, but it is no good without. Now, the pork is Johannesburg."

A Lane of National Glory.

At a time when our minds are exercised about the fitting form for a national memorial to our late Queen, more interest will be felt in the Kaiser's Avenue of Statues described by G. A. Wade in the May "Windsor." The Kaiser's idea, already in course of completion, is to plant sixteen statues of Hohenzollern monarchs on each side of the Sieges-Allee in the Thiergarten. In the centre of each of the thirty-two groups will be "a large white marble statue of the King or Elector it represents, while on each side will be the smaller statues of the two most important personages of that monarch's reign," statesmen, poets, warriors, or what not. "Each group of statues is to stand on a marble dais with three wide steps, which lead to a platform of semi-circular shape, and this is to have white marble walls running behind it, splendidly carved, and affording sitting accommodation round its entire length. The ends of this are each decorated with carvings representing the Prussian eagle, the royal insignia. These groups, all to be executed by German sculptors, will cost on an average about £3,000 each. The Kaiser has set aside £100,000 out of his own private purse for this object, and looks forward to presenting the Avenue of Statues when complete to the city of Berlin. As was to be expected:—

No one except the sculptors themselves can tell what they owe to William II. for his excellent advice and suggestions, as well as patronage, during the modelling of these wonderful statues. He has been at their studios early and late, in season and out of season, not only superintending the work being done under their charge, but aiding them with his own detailed knowledge of the armour, costumes, and habits of the various sovereigns and warriors whom they were portraying.

The sketch will perhaps make an Englishman reflect what an Avenue of Statues our history might suggest. The lane would have to run not from end to end of a park or country, but from coast to coast.

Fresh-water Lakes in the Salt Sea.

The first Baltic and Arctic voyages of the ice-breaker, the "Ermack," as told by Arthur Galston, superintendent engineer on board, make the April number of the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" very interesting to the general reader. The facts of the ice-crushing have appeared but attention is due here to a striking natural phenomenon,—nothing less remarkable than lakes and canals of fresh water above the deep salt sea:—

Large ponds, or lakes, of fresh water melted from the snow and frozen over are met with in many places, sometimes a number of them with canals in the ice from one to another. When the sun shines melting soon commences, and large masses of water collect on the ice. We pumped a great deal of fresh water into the tanks of the vessel from these ponds for the use of the boilers and washing purposes. A fresh-water lake and ice were always of the brightest and deepest ultramarine blue, but a lake or pond that had a communication with sea water was emerald green.

The Language of the Gael.

Mr. T. O'Donnell, M.P., writes in the English "Review of Reviews" a short article on the claim of "the language of the Gael" to survive:—"The league (he says) set on foot a few years ago for

the spread and study of the Irish language has over 290 branches in Ireland, numbering its members by tens of thousands, all young, enthusiastic, and intelligent Irishmen." Mr. O'Donnell quotes the Bishop of Raphoe:—

"For restoring the lost chord to the heart of Ireland, and making it resound, a leading condition, and, perhaps, the first condition, the condition most congenial to the Celtic nature, was the reviving and placing upon an honoured throne the grand old language of their country."

The Irish Language.

The language and the mind of Ireland mutually reacted upon each other. While the language was in the first instance the product, the growth of the Irish mind, leaving in its idioms and forms of expressions distinct characteristics of the minds which evolved it, the minds of future generations of Irishmen were shaped and developed by the language, by its expressive beauty, its prayerful and religious tendencies, its mystic charms; they grew in the natural order, forming, each one, a link in the chain of national development, each the inheritor of the wisdom, the culture, and refinement of those preceding, each drawing from the storehouse of the past, and thus has been developed, not in one generation, not by forced instruction, but by slow degrees, through nearly twenty centuries, the Irish mind and the Irish language. The Irish mind was, even in pagan times, essentially religious, chaste, and idealistic, docile, dutiful to parents, passionately loyal, whether to earthly chief or heavenly King, self-sacrificing and unselfish—a fitting soil on which to sow the seeds of Christianity, a soil which has brought real, enduring fruit, not its semblance, or the blossom, to decay on the appearance of the storm of self-interest or self-indulgence. That mind, with its simplicity, its sincerity, and its devotion to the cause of religion, has come down to us unstained, in a language which to-day, in the wilderness of irreligion, moral depravity, selfishness and mammon-worship, speaks only of the beauty of a simple life, relating tale after tale to exemplify the worth of self-sacrifice, of chastity and purity. Our language breathes of the time when men and nations were younger, more beautiful, and less materialised than they are to-day.

A Story of Mr. Gladstone's Greek.

Karl Blind, in the "Westminster Review," contributes among other reminiscences of the late Professor Max Muller the following incident:—

I may mention here what Max Muller told me about a curious experience he had when staying in Gladstone's own home at Hawarden. The conversation naturally turned to matters Hellenic, and in the course of it Gladstone made a grammatical mistake in Greek. His learned guest mildly tried to correct him, but Gladstone rather haughtily maintained that he was perfectly right. After another fruitless attempt of Max Muller, Gladstone became so imperative in his assertion that his guest quietly answered, "Well, we can easily solve the difficulty. No doubt you have a Greek grammar in the house. Let us look into it." Thereupon Gladstone rose in a huff. No Greek grammar was brought down, nor did the great statesman appear himself any more on that occasion. It was a most painful scene for Max Muller. Mrs. Gladstone tried her best, in the meantime, to apologise for her husband's behaviour. "I am sorry to say," she remarked, "that he cannot brook contradiction. I hope you won't mind it."



Photograph by [Lyddell & Sawyer.
THOMAS O'DONNELL, M.P.

Queen Victoria:

BY ONE WHO KNEW HER INTIMATELY.

Far and away the best article that has been published concerning Queen Victoria appears in the "Quarterly Review." It is unsigned, but every page teems with signs that it is written by one who was in the inner circle of the Court, who had constant opportunities for keeping her late Majesty under constant observation, and who has given us in the compass of an article of thirty-eight pages an extraordinarily vivid picture of Queen Victoria as she actually was. He begins by saying that the time has come to put even this revered person into the crucible of criticism, and to note with no blind and sycophantic adulation what were the elements and what the evolution of her character.

Her Character.

She was born, he tells us, a rather ordinary mortal, with fine instincts, considerable mental capacity, and a certain vital persistence which was to serve her well. Her character was very composite, and presented to the observer a kind of mosaic, smoothed and harmonised by circumstances into a marvellously even surface. Her originality lay in her very lack of originality, in the absence of eccentricity. The salient feature of her character was a singular conjunction of shrewdness, simplicity, and sympathy. Her discriminating shrewdness had more than anything else to do with her prolonged success as a politician. By nature she was certainly what could only be called obstinate. She had an ingrained inability to drop an idea which she had fairly seized, and she stuck to it with extreme pertinacity. Although animated by extraordinary singleness of purpose, in moments of moral relaxation, when exposed to the danger of yielding to prejudice, obstinacy in the true sense would take hold of her.

With Mr. Gladstone.

In this connection, the reviewer gives an entirely new version of the origin of the Queen's antipathy to Mr. Gladstone:—

Conscious as she was of the vast round of duties in which she had to move and take her part, she was sensitive about the quantity of time and thought demanded of her from any one point. Hence, if she thought any one of her Ministers was not thoughtful in sparing her unnecessary work, she would with difficulty be induced to believe that his demands were ever essential. She would always be suspecting him of trying to overwork her. Her prejudice against Mr. Gladstone, about which so many fables were related, and so many theories formed, really started in her consciousness that he would never acknowledge that she was, as she put it, "dead beat." In his eagerness Mr. Gladstone tried to press her to do what she knew, with her greater experience, to be not her work so much as his, and she resented the effort. He did it again, and she formed one of her pertinacious prejudices. The surface of her mind had received an

impression unfavourable to the approach of this particular Minister, and nothing could ever in future make her really pleased to welcome him.

In daily life this obstinacy when not checked by the high instinct of public duty often made itself felt. In small things as well as great the Queen never believed that she could be wrong on a matter of principle. This in little things was apt to become trying. When the Queen was poorly or exhausted, those around her were made to feel how, with less self-control, she might have appeared arbitrary. She would be cross for no reason, she would contest a point, and close the argument without further discussion.

Judgment of Individuals.

Her first duty, in her opinion, was to form an accurate opinion of human beings who were presented to her. She devoted her full powers to them, and received every stranger with a look of suspended judgment on her face. She could be seen making up her mind, almost as if it were a watch that had to be wound up. She scarcely ever was wrong, and she was slow to admit a mistake. The reviewer speaks of the Queen's complete freedom from everything like personal vanity, but the instance which he quotes to exemplify his doctrine does not appear very apt. A public man was presented to the Queen for the first time. Something was said about his opinion of the Queen. "Dear me," said the Queen, "I did not give a thought to that, it was so beside the question. What really signifies is what I think about him." But to the awkwardness of real modesty no one was so indulgent as herself. She checked her courtiers for smiling at a clumsy man, because, she said, "I know well what that means, for sometimes I am very shy myself." The Queen was very careful to avoid committing herself upon questions upon which she had not made up her mind. This, the reviewer says, was not entirely convenient, and sometimes her cryptic phrases, short and vague, with the drawn lips and investigating eyes, fairly baffled her Ministers. Having formed a judgment adverse to anyone, she stuck to it. She was very impatient of dullness and of want of instinctive perception. When it was urged that some lady who was out of favour was a nice, kind woman, "Yes," the Queen would reply, "but I have no patience with her, she is so stupid."

The Most Important Person.

Those who were around her were never allowed to forget for a moment that she was the most important person in the room. She was a little tyrannical in small things. Feeling decision to be of the first importance to her in her professional life, she was tempted to protect her judgment in

matters of petty moment as an arbitrary exercise of will. Punctuality with her was a passion:—

She would deign to justify her impatience of dawdlers by saying: "I can't afford to be kept waiting. If I am to get through my work, I mustn't have my moments frittered away." Punctuality was almost more than a habit with her, it was a superstition. She was really persuaded that all the institutions of the country would crumble if her orders were not carried out to the letter and to the instant.

The Queen's Dramatic Instinct.

After referring to her extreme sweetness, which stepped in and softened the Queen from being a very domineering and disagreeable personage, the reviewer proceeds to describe and to analyse her exquisite manner, her noble smile, and her genius for movement. She was never flurried by a space in front of her. On all occasions she could trust without fear to the unfailing insight of her famous dramatic instinct. This distinct theatrical instinct she combined with simple and unconscious dignity, and her dramatic imagination made her a formidable critic of manners, and in particular of duties. Her interest in theatricals was chiefly confined to the scenic effect, and at Court she was a superlatively practical stage manager. About the Queen's smile the reviewer waxes ecstatic, and declares that no other smile was the least like it. It played a very large part in the economy of her power, and something of the skill of a dramatic instinct passed into its exercise. She was a very hearty laugh, and jests not of a very subtle kind, but a primitive kind of fun, would make her laugh until she was breathless. Her sense of humour was strong and healthy, and she had a remarkable fund of nervous strength. She went to the Opera in 1850 after she had been struck across the brow with a cane, which left a red wheel plainly visible on the skin. They begged her to stay at home. "Certainly not," she said; "if I do not go it will be thought that I am seriously hurt. People will be distressed and alarmed." "But you are hurt, Ma'am." "Then everyone shall see how little I mind it." And she exhibited herself, weal and all, in the royal box with customary punctuality.

Her Fearlessness.

A few stories of the Queen are chronicled by the reviewer. She did not like modern music. On one occasion, a piece was played which did not please her. She asked what it was. "A drinking song, Ma'am, by Rubinstein." "Nonsense," said the Queen—"no such thing! Why, you could not drink a cup of tea to that!" On her last visit to Dublin, when strongly urged to have an escort of cavalry always close to the carriage, she refused point-blank. "Why," she said, "if I were to show the least distrust of the Irish, they would think I deserved to be afraid of them." Thirty years ago

and more, when there was some talk of the Fenians kidnapping her at Windsor, she laughed away the fears of her Ministers, who wished to provide for her protection, saying, "Poor things! If they were so silly as to run away with me, they would find me a very inconvenient charge."

Her Religious Views.

Writing on the Queen's religious views, the reviewer draws a broad distinction between what may be called professional and political attitude and her personal convictions. In the former capacity it did not trouble her at all that at Carlisle she was the official representative of the English Church, and a few months later at Lochaber she had become the official representative of Scotch Presbyterianism. She wished to be kind to her Catholic subjects in the same way. "I am their Queen, and I must look after them." She would have been quite prepared to be the religious head of her Mohammedan and Buddhist subjects in India in the same professional way. Such matters never troubled her conscience. Speaking of her personal religion, the reviewer says that the Queen was always very shy of airing her convictions. The forms of service in which she found most satisfaction were those of the Presbyterian Church. She hated to be preached at directly, and when she heard references from the pulpit to her vast Empire, etc., she would say, "I think he would have done better to stick to his text." She discouraged asceticism, disapproved of enthusiasm, did not approve of long services, and would sometimes scandalise the minister by indicating with her uplifted fan that the sermon was getting too long. She forbade all proselytism at Court, would allow no distribution of tracts, no propagation of fads and peculiar opinions. She liked the Roman Catholic Church better than the Ritualists, and disliked Mr. Gladstone because he was too High Church. "I am afraid that he has the mind of a Jesuit," she would say. Lady Canning tried once to convert her to High Church views whereat the Queen was very angry, and she was apt to set a mark in her mind against persons who were Ritualists. There was no reason why there should be any sects, she thought; and in proof that modern people were no wiser about morals than their forefathers, the reviewer quotes a delightful story which will charm Mr. Frederic Harrison and his friends, as the result of an attempt to introduce the Queen to the mysteries of the Positive Faith. She was at first extremely interested. "How very curious," she said, "and how very sad! What a pity someone does not explain to them what a mistake they are making! But do tell me more about this strange M. Comte."

Literature and Art.

Among ecclesiastics, the reviewer mentions Dean Wellesley, the present Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Norman Macleod as those in whom she had the greatest confidence. In literature and art the Queen was a cipher. She had not leisure enough to do everything, and she very wisely diverted her attention from those subjects in which, as a leader, she might have failed. She had no time to fail, so she left literature alone, and had the wisdom not to attempt to patronise what she was not sure of. Walter Scott was her favourite author, but she had a great partiality for Jane Austen. She had no real feeling for poetry, although she professed a cult for Tennyson. More modern authors she paid very little attention to. She would be very full of books of information, and while she was studying them would be attracted by particular anecdotes, and would quote them eagerly. The books which she read were mainly novels and travels. In art, the reviewer says, she never took the right kind of interest in the beautiful objects which she possessed in her palaces. When she was interceded with to sit to Mr. G. F. Watts, for her portrait, she refused. They told her that he would produce a splendid portrait. She replied: "Perhaps so; but I am afraid it would be ugly." Frankly, the Queen did not care about art, and never attempted to become acquainted with the leading English artists of her time. In music, Mendelssohn was her favourite; but she dismissed Wagner and Brahms quite uncomprehendingly. "I am bored with the future altogether, and don't want to hear any more about it." Again, she said, "Handel always tires me, and I won't pretend that he does not." She thoroughly enjoyed a good farce, and laughed heartily at the jokes. She delighted in Italian opera, and revelled in Gilbert and Sullivan, whose pieces were an endless delight to her. She would even take a part in them, very drolly and prettily.

The Court.

Describing her Court, the reviewer says that the exterior stiffness, the utter rigidity of State functions, caused the English Court to be rather uncomfortably celebrated throughout Europe. She was very punctilious, the rule of the Court was absolute, and its habits intensely Conservative. If there was a shadow or less than a shadow of undue freedom at dinner, she would freeze, and in all probability not thaw again during the course of the dinner. She had a very fine instinct for good-breeding, but this did not prevent her sometimes from being a prey to vulgar tendencies.

She was always a little afraid of clever women. She liked her ladies to have extremely good manners and a pretty presence, and she shrank from any woman who she feared was going to be clever.

This the reviewer attributes to the fact that in the early days of her reign she was surrounded by the wives and daughters of noblemen who were not remarkable as a group for their mental cultivation, and who impressed upon her the idea of what English women ought to be. The reviewer says that the Queen was singularly without what could truly be called friends. There is a very interesting account of the way in which the Queen, after the death of the Prince Consort, gradually found herself at the head of a little staff of confidential advisers, consisting of her private secretary and the Keeper of the Privy Purse. This staff, never officially acknowledged in the fulness of its functions, had to exercise the most complete self-effacement, and became in effect an expansion of the Queen's personal power in action. They had always to efface their own views and wishes in her sovereign will, which she exercised with complete independence, and if ever she found any of her gentlemen issuing an order without her cognisance, she did not fail to make her displeasure felt. The reviewer denies absolutely the story that she wished to stop the war in South Africa prematurely or by weak concessions. The following paragraph is curiously significant: "Having decided, as the head of the army, that war with a foreign nation was necessary, the Queen never drew back. She had a soldierly feeling which supported her throughout, and weak remorse was never one of her failings."

The Queen with Her Ministers.

Concerning her relations with her Ministers, the reviewer says that the Queen was less ready to yield to Ministerial dictation than was commonly supposed. She made them feel that if she had made up her mind on a question of principle, she would not yield without a struggle. She liked Lord Clarendon, although she was a little intimidated by his sarcasm and his bright, free speech. She thought Lord Palmerston a rouse, and his jauntiness was not to her taste. Lord Granville, as a finished actor and a finished man of the world, maintained exactly the correct tone, and exhilarated the Queen with his gaiety and sprightly wit. Of Lord John Russell she remarked that he would be better company if he had a third subject to talk about, for he was interested in nothing except the Constitution of 1688 and himself. She esteemed Lord Derby, but considered him a little boisterous. She placed deep reliance upon Lord Aberdeen, and had an indulgent appreciation of Lord Grey, whom she once described as "the only person who had ever flatly contradicted me at my own table." But no one ever approached the remarkable ascendancy which Disraeli exercised over the Queen. No one had ever amused her so much as he had. After

she had overcome the first instinctive apprehension of his eccentricity she subsided into a rare confidence in his judgment. She grew to believe that on almost all subjects he knew best. The Queen thought that she had never in her life seen so amusing a person.

A Passion for the Stuarts.

There is an interesting page devoted to an account of the Queen's romantic passion for the Stuarts, which was chiefly due to Sir Walter Scott. She forgave the Stuarts all their faults. She used to say: "I am far more proud of my Stuart than of my Hanoverian ancestors." She cultivated a deep and almost superstitious admiration for Charles I., who was never anything else than the royal martyr in her eyes. She collected all the Stuart relics she could lay her hands upon, and she was quite overcome with emotion when she visited the late Lord Ashburnham's collection. She never permitted anyone to make a disparaging remark about the Stuarts, not even about James II.:

If some stickler for historical accuracy suggested the delicacy of the situation, the Queen would say: "The Stuarts pretenders? Because of me? There is no question of me. You can't argue about that. But I'm talking of them." She adored Mary Stuart, and had a proportionate dislike for Queen Elizabeth. Dean Stanley used to say that this last prejudice was unjust, because she was herself so very much like that sovereign in character. "When she faces you down with her 'It must be,'" he declared, "I don't know whether it is Victoria or Elizabeth who is speaking!"

Italy and Ireland.

The Queen was very fond of travel, and particularly of Italy, an affection which she showed in a curious way:—

Never did an organ-grinder make his appearance near Osborne, but if the carriage met him it had to be stopped, while the Queen conversed in Italian with the grinning musician, and enquired after the health of his monkey. She liked to hear the sound of the language even in its least classic form; and Neapolitan singers in the street were quite irresistible to her. Something about the whole character of the Latin and Celtic races was sympathetic to her; she felt at home with their turns of temperament. She desired almost passionately to be loved by the Irish; and when she went to Dublin in 1899 she believed that they did love her. She felt the stimulus of success in pleasing, but she acknowledged that the work required of her was twice as great as it had been on her earlier visit. She did her very best to win the affection of the Irish, but the effort fatigued her much. She was carried through it all by her enjoyment of the wit and gaiety of the crowd. She kept on saying, "How I delight in the Irish!"

Queen by Divine Right.

When we read over some passages of this remarkable article, it is amazing that the Queen, being the woman that she was, managed to reign over the British democracy for sixty years without coming into collision with its representatives. Speaking of the Queen's attitude to her own regal position, the reviewer uses language which justifies

the inference that she was as much a believer in Divine right as Kaiser Wilhelm:—

But in her own heart she never questioned that she was the anointed of the Lord, called by the most solemn warrant to rule a great nation in the fear of God. She was fond of the word "loyalty," but she used it in a sense less lax than that which it bears in the idle parlance of the day. When the Queen spoke of her subjects as "loyal," she meant it in the medieval sense. The relation was not, in her eyes, voluntary or sentimental, but imperative. This sense, this perhaps even chimerical conviction of her own indispensability, greatly helped to keep her on her lofty plane of daily, untiring duty. And gradually she hypnotised the public imagination, so that at last, in defiance of the theories of historic philosophers, the nation accepted the Queen's view of her own functions, and tacitly concluded with her that she ruled, a consecrated monarch, by Right Divine.

We have noticed this article at exceptional length because of its exceptional interest and value. It will probably send the "Quarterly" through several editions, an exhilarating experience which that excellent periodical has not enjoyed for some time.

Schemes of Army Reform.

The only note that breaks the monotonous disapproval with which Mr. Brodrick's scheme has been hailed in the periodical Press is sounded by Captain Walter H. James, who says in the "Contemporary Review":—

Since the first initiation of the existing system by Mr. Cardwell, no Minister has proposed such wide-sweeping reforms as Mr. Brodrick, and no one who has ever occupied his position, since the days of Lord Castlereagh, has made so statesmanlike an exposition of the military needs of the nation.

The Government proposals for Army Reform contain nothing of a startling character, but may fairly be described as an honest endeavour to make the best of existing institutions. Yet in one important particular they differ from all previous propositions. For the first time in the annals of this country the Secretary of State for War has told the House of Commons what military forces he considers necessary for offence and defence, and while giving utterance to the hope that voluntary enlistment will suffice to procure the numbers needed, has indicated plainly that if it fail recourse must be had to some form of compulsory service.

THE WANT OF MEN.

In the "Fortnightly," Major Arthur Griffiths writes upon Mr. Brodrick's scheme under the title of "The New Model." He says that Mr. Brodrick's scheme is no more than a hasty, ill-digested attempt to solve a problem of most portentous magnitude. It misses the one difficulty. Everything turns upon the adequate provision of personnel. All other reforms are secondary to adequate fighting power. No effort is made to make an army equal to the demands with which it has to cope. The great question of the hour is how to recast our military institutions so that we may have a sufficient force always in hand for foreign wars. Mr. Brodrick has not attempted to deal with this except in a most trifling manner. The Army, weak before the war, will be weaker before

it is over. Discharges of all kinds have long been suspended, and foreign reliefs have hung fire. We have, in fact, used up our army. To cope with this difficulty, Mr. Brodrick has made no serious efforts to attract more recruits. Major Griffiths pleads for giving more liberty to the soldier and enlarging the reserve system. He complains that Mr. Brodrick has paid little or no attention to our lamentable lack of officers. At one time last year there were only seventeen officers at Woolwich to carry on duties of disciplining and instructing 5,800 men. All these were second lieutenants, or, in other words, newly joined recruits. The South African War has cost us 2,599 officers, including 1,892 who have been invalided home. Yet from all accounts there will be a very large exodus by retirement the moment the war is over.

AN OPTIMIST'S VIEW.

Mr. Gerard Fiennes entitles his article, "Wanted—An Army for Home Defence." He is as disappointed as Major Griffiths, but for different reasons. He does not believe that there is much danger abroad; but it is hardly necessary to treat seriously a writer who, because our motto in South Africa is "Never Again," thinks we can therefore eliminate that part of the world as a region which may require the maintenance of a large British force. For instance, he says: "There remain those parts of the world in which we have a land frontier in which we shall in the event of war have to keep our own head. From this we can eliminate South Africa. Our motto there is 'Never Again.'" Alas, the remark is too obvious that the result of not keeping our head in South Africa has been that we cannot afford to eliminate it from those territories which will require the presence of a large British force. His speculations of the possible results of a war between the United Kingdom and the United States are only one degree less fatuous than his observations upon South Africa. His idea is the transformation of the Militia into a true Landwehr. After seven years with the colours, every man would pass into garrison regiments or into the reserve. In the latter he would be liable to be called out for a fortnight's training every year. It would take ten years to bring his scheme to fruition, but he would be willing to wait that time.

A DISASTROUS OMISSION.

Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., writes in the "Nineteenth Century on Mr. Brodrick's plan, under the title of "The Disastrous New Army Scheme." He deplores the absence of any reference to the Colonies in this scheme, and accuses the War Office of shutting their eyes to the most obvious lessons that have been taught by the war. He declares that the scheme must be pronounced a melancholy, even a

disastrous, failure, and he submits it to a cursory examination, which he declares proves the absolute correctness of his assertion.

AN ARMY OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.

"A Septic," in the "United Service Magazine," utters some doleful and caustic "reflections" on Mr. Brodrick's scheme. His paper is one long wail of bitter disappointment. After going over in detail the various and vital omissions of the scheme, the writer concludes:—

And so all the promises of radical improvement have come to naught. After all we are to continue very much in the good old way, contenting ourselves with tinkering here and mending there, making the army a thing of shreds and patches, with no hold for our new stitches in the old worn-out material. Is it true, then, that John Bull has become too dull and apathetic to rouse himself and make any real effort; too self-satisfied to condescend to change; too mean to pay for what is wanted? It seems so. The armchair and pleasant contemplation of what has been are preferable to reading the lessons of the present and bothering about the future. In that case there is nothing more to be said; the few who do care are powerless for action; they can only lament.

GERMAN GUNS.

An interesting article in the "Monthly Review" is that of "Galeatus" on "Field Guns." He attacks the Government strongly for placing orders with German firms, and shows quite plainly that the German guns were inferior. English firms would be perfectly able to supply the demand if placed upon the same terms as to inspection, etc., as the Germans. "Galeatus" says that the elaborate precautions taken by the War Office in dealing with English firms prolong the time of manufacture by fifty per cent. One of the great defects of the German guns is that their wheels are made of steel instead of wood. Any shock is immediately communicated to all parts of the gun, and breakdowns, especially in the axles, result. It is, moreover, much more difficult to repair steel than wooden wheels.

A REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

Colonel Hutton, writing in the "Empire Review" on the evolution of mounted infantry, quotes a passage from Sir George Chesney, written many years ago, which reads now like literal prediction. He said:—

"Thirty thousand horsemen would, if handled boldly without fear of consequences, or regard to conventional rule, entirely cripple and confound an army of 300,000. Riding to and fro in rear of an army, intercepting its communications, cutting off its supplies, destroying its reserve ammunition and material, such a force would, undoubtedly, create panic and confusion far and wide."

One of the finest things in the "Sunday at Home" for May is E. Boyd Bayly's poem, "The Blue-jacket's Turn," supposed to be told February 2, 1951, by one of the Jacks who drew the Queen's hearse through Windsor.

Dr. Leyds:

REAL AND IMAGINARY.

Mr. John Bell, in the "Universal Magazine," writes a pen picture of what he calls the meteoric career of Dr. Leyds, "the Transvaal agent who is in business at Brussels." The writer does not love Dr. Leyds, but that diplomatist's ability wrings from him in the end a good deal of praise. When Dr. Leyds went to the Transvaal, the old burghers, it is hinted, did not like the young Hollander, "with his airs, his perfect moustache, and his splendidly fitting clothes," and Dr. Leyds did not scruple to make fun of the Transvaal Executive. He was altogether too progressive, too smart, for the homely old burghers; and when he proposed to act as Ambassador in Europe at £17,000 a year, they had a great deal to say on the subject, and it needed all Mr. Kruger's diplomacy to talk them over. He admits, however, that there is something about Dr. Leyds which distinguishes him from the average:—

The fact is, Dr. Leyds is a success in any gathering in which he may find himself. Nature has been kind to him in giving him a fine figure and handsome features. Added to these gifts, he has a charming personality. He can talk interestingly in about half-a-dozen languages, and while he speaks he makes you look into his eyes, which are dark, and flash as he warms to his subject. Then he is master of every emotion. He would have made an admirable actor. He can make his meaning quite as well understood to his hearers by the movements of his long, white hands, and his eyes, as by his voice.

He is also a man of great literary attainments, "an authority on style." "Hear him talk of *l'art pour l'art*." Of English politicians, says Mr. Bell, Dr. Leyds thinks but little, except—strange to say—Mr. Brodrick, whom, on his appointment to the Cabinet, he described as "a nice, intelligent young man, and with pleasant manners," a tale which may be discounted considering the evident bias of its narrator.

In the "Imperial and Colonial Magazine," Mr. E. F. Benson pokes immense fun at Dr. Leyds, and also some at the Kaiser, in an "Imaginary Interview" between these two celebrities. Dr. Leyds, unlearned from some bushes in the Imperial gardens at Potsdam, describes to the Kaiser—not knowing it is Wilhelm—how he intends to approach that august sovereign in the interests of the Transvaal:—

Dr. Leyds: Do you think it would be any use to bribe—to make him a handsome present? We have found it succeed very well with the Continental press.

The Emperor: It is difficult to treat a monarch quite like the Continental press. A monarch might not like it.

Dr. Leyds: Even monarchs are mortal.

The Emperor: You see, officially, they are not supposed to receive bribe—handsome presents.

Dr. Leyds: Oh, there shall be nothing official about this. A friendly visit and a cheque is all we propose,

and leave, of course, to publish anything we choose in the papers about the interview. I should of course put this more diplomatically to the Emperor.

The Emperor: Yes; it sounds a little crude to me. But let us pass on. What do you want to say to him?

Dr. Leyds: Well, in confidence, I may tell you that I should begin by laying it on pretty thick. Mr. Kruger and I made a mistake before. We did not lay it on thick enough; in fact, we merely asked to see him. We shall not fall into that error again. I shall beggar the dictionary of humble epithets. There shall be no array of grovelling and flattering terms which we shall not use. Oh, he will relent.

The Emperor: And after the grovelling terms?

Dr. Leyds: We shall remind him, delicately, of course, of his telegram a few years ago, and implore his aid against our monstrous and rapacious foe, that nation of robbers, in which there are only two honest folk, Brother Stead and dear, dear Labouchere. Even they are somewhat disappointing when it comes to —. We shall beseech him, as the champion of oppressed, righteousness and the enemy of unrighteous oppression, to stay the hands of the marauder. At this point I think I shall refer, still delicately, to the immense richness of the Rand. I shall then produce this volume of extracts from the Press of every European country, describing the acts of rapine and cruelty committed by the British soldier. Here he will read that the Chinese are angels of light compared to Thomas Atkins.

Dr. Leyds, however, unhappily describes himself as a "man of honour," which turns the imperial stomach. The Kaiser reveals himself, Dr. Leyds slinks into the bushes—tableau!

The Parliamentary Breakdown.

By MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.

In an article entitled "The Government, the House, and the Country," Mr. T. W. Russell contributes to the "Fortnightly Review" an essay in which he paints in the gloomiest colours the breakdown of our Parliamentary institutions.

The Government Enslaved by the Publican.

Mr. Russell maintains that the Government is under a most ignoble bondage to the publican. Public opinion, expressed in unmistakable fashion in favour of the Bill for preventing the sale of drink to children under sixteen, is flouted and treated with contempt. And why? "I say it deliberately and with knowledge, because of the drink power at elections." The opinion of every decent man, not to speak of women, in the country, is set aside because the Government fear the power of drink at elections. He admits that the Liberal party is solid for reform. To their eternal credit, they have kept their hands clean in this question. They are as much the Temperance party in England as the Republicans were the Anti-slavery party in the United States. As on temperance questions the Government is in terror of the publicans, so in the housing question reform is paralysed because the ground landlord and the slum-owner block the way.

The Predominant Partner at Westminster.

Mr. Russell maintains that the Irish members have made themselves dominant at St. Stephen's. The Imperial Parliament is being turned into an Irish Assembly. English members can hardly get a word in edgeways. It is Ireland first, and Ireland last, and Ireland day and night. Yet Mr. Russell admits that the Irish members had good reasons for refusing to leave the House when the vote for seventeen millions was closed. He also ridicules the idea that the Irish would be less dominant in Parliament even if docked of twenty members. The difference between sixty-six and eighty-six members for obstructive purposes is nil. The only result of such a change would be to repeal a binding clause of the Act of Union and to provoke a resistance the like of which has never been seen in Parliament in our time. Such a measure could only be carried after every Irish Nationalist member had been suspended and expelled. Mr. Russell declares that until the land and the financial relations questions are settled, he himself would join the Nationalists in resisting any attempt to reduce their numbers, and that he would use all the forms of the House in opposing such a measure. "I shall do nothing to lessen the momentum of the Irish vote while these two great issues are pending."

What to Do.

What, then, should be done? Mr. Russell does not believe a Home Rule Government could be formed, and he puts forward certain alternatives which he thinks may render the present system less intolerable. First of all, private bills should be dealt with locally, and the system of provisional orders extended. He would also extend the principle of standing committees. There would be an Estimate standing committee, and Scotch, Irish, and Welsh Bills would be sent to committees of the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh members. This was John Bright's own principle, and it is interesting to see its revival by such a Unionist as Mr. Russell.

Mr. Russell concludes by foreshadowing a great reorganisation of our institutions upon a federal basis, and suggests that as relief seems hopeless unless in the direction of a great Imperial Parliament, the Colonies which have done so much to secure the unity of the Empire in South Africa may come to its rescue at the very heart of the system.

VIA HOME RULE AND FEDERATION?

Mr. J. A. Murray Macdonald, writing on "The Liberal Party" in the "Contemporary Review," refers at the close of his paper to the hope in which Mr. Russell indulges, that the Colonies will be able to save the Empire. He says:—

During the last quarter of a century there has been a slow but steady growth of opinion in all the self-governing parts of the Empire in favour of some federal action in matters common to the Empire as a whole. And the events of the last eighteen months have greatly strengthened the hold which this opinion had previously obtained. But whatever possibilities of good the desire for federation of the Empire may contain, these possibilities can never bear fruit unless, and until, we constitute local legislatures, with power to deal with local interests in the three parts of the United Kingdom.

Tribute to the Free State Boer

FROM A BRITISH PRISONER.

"An Imperial Yeoman, lately a prisoner of war," writes in "Macmillan" on the Free State Boer: and very high testimony is borne to his worth. He says:—

In setting down the Free State Boers as a lot of simpletons . . . we fell into a grievous error. . . He has a native shrewdness which is no poor substitute for acquired knowledge. . . I have often heard that one of the most prominent traits in the character of the Free State Boer was his large-hearted hospitality. . . I can well believe this after my own experience. . . During nearly the whole of the time I was a prisoner my captors were hard pressed by our troops; food was scarce, and such luxuries as coffee and sugar were very rare indeed, even at the first, and later on were hardly to be obtained at all. Yet whatever they had (I speak of the individual and not of the authorities), they would give you out of their own little store. Not once, but a score of times I have approached a friendly guard, and offered to purchase some flour, biscuit, coffee, or sugar; only once or twice has the offer been accepted.

Perhaps nothing surprised me more than the feeling most of them entertained towards ourselves. I had expected to find bitter animosity; I found instead a feeling of friendliness which, if not very cordial, was, considering the circumstances, highly remarkable. . . Such dislike as there was, was directed against the British Government, and did not extend to the individual. On the contrary, a great number of them said that they had many friends among our people; they had lived side by side with them and engaged in business with them for years, and had always been on good terms with them; they were only sorry that things should have come to this pass. On the other hand, their feeling towards the European-bred Dutchman was very bitter; he could never be mentioned without eliciting expressions of hatred, contempt, and scorn.

It was pleasant to find how much respect and reverence was entertained by the Free State Boer for Queen Victoria. Here again the feeling was particularly pronounced among the older men and women; in many farmhouses one might observe pictures of Her Majesty and Oom Paul hung facing one another, and as an old Boer said to me one day, "Some of our people may hate the British, but all of us love and honour your Queen."

It may well be asked how it was, in the face of the Free State Boers' friendliness towards the English and reverence for the person of Her Majesty, that they came to throw in their lot with their kinsmen from across the Vaal. There can be very little question that the majority of them were opposed to the war, until they had been worked upon by the specious arguments and false representations of those to whom they had been accustomed to look for guidance.

The Prospects of Reform in China.

By SIR ROBERT HART.

Sir Robert Hart contributes another of his valuable and luminous articles to the "Fortnightly Review" for May. It is entitled, "China, Reform, and the Powers." He discusses in detail the various points at issue between China and the Powers. He is very Chinese in his sympathies. He says, for instance, "When we try to diagnose China, we find that it is a State which discourages militarism, and enthrones reasonableness, and which is not of a grasping nature. Its people are law-abiding, and easily governed." He writes strongly in praise of Chinese education, which, he says, aims at the formation of character rather than what we call the acquisition of knowledge, and maintains that education has been a success, as seen in the untiring industry, invariable cheerfulness, intelligent procedure, general good conduct, and law-abiding nature of the people of every province. As for Chinese literature, he says that foreigners who study the language become enamoured of it, and wish for several times man's three score years and ten to revel in the millions of books, and read what they have to say on every conceivable subject. Three thousand years ago, he says, the Chinese invented the phonograph.

In discussing the question as to whether reforms should begin from within or without, he inclines strongly to the view that the necessary changes can best be introduced from within. Chinese conditions, views, and requirements ought to be thoroughly studied, and no measure proposed to them for acceptance, much less forced upon them, which is not reasonable and right in itself and reciprocally advantageous. The Chinese is, after all, a man, and the best way to get on with him is to treat him as a man ought to be treated.

The Reform Edict of the Empress.

Sir Robert Hart brings his article to a conclusion by epitomising the reform edict from Si-an:—

Principles shine like sun and star, and are immutable; practice is a lute-string, to be tuned and changed. Dynasties cancel one procedure and substitute another: succeeding reigns fall in line with the times, and conform to their requirements. Laws, when antiquated, lose fitness and must be amended, to provide for the security of the State and the welfare of the people.

For decades, things have gone from bad to worse in China, and what calamity has been the result! But, now that peace is on the eve of being re-established, reform must be taken in hand. The Empress-Dowager sees that what China is deficient in can be best supplied from what the West is rich in, and bids Us make the failures of the past Our teachers for the conduct of the future.

The so-called reforms of the Kang gang have not been less mischievous than the excesses of the hybrid Boxers, and beyond the seas he is still intriguing: he makes a show of protecting Emperor and people, but in reality he is trying to create Palace dissension!

The fact is such changes mean anarchy and not good government, and lucky it is that Her Majesty came to Our rescue and in a twinkling arranged matters. If anarchy was thrust aside, let it not be thought Her Majesty forbade reform. If We Ourselves were intending changes, let it not be supposed We meant to sweep away all that was old! No—Our common desire was to select the good which lay between: mother and son are of one mind—let officials and people fall in line!

The Empress-Dowager has decided to push on reform and, as a preliminary, sets aside such hampering distinctions as ancient and modern, native and foreign: whatever is good for State or for people, no matter what its origin, is to be adopted—whatever is bad is to be cast out, no matter what be its antiquity.

Our national fault is that we have got into a rut, hard to get out of, and are fettered by red-tape, just as difficult to untie; bookworms are too numerous, practical men too scarce; incompetent red-tapists grow fat on mere forms, and officials think that to pen a neat despatch is to dispose of business. Old fossils are continued too long in office, and openings are blocked for men possessing the talents and qualifications the times require. One word accounts for the weakness of the Government—selfishness, and another for the decadence of the Empire—precedence. All this must be changed!

Those who have studied Western methods have so far only mastered a smattering of language, something about manufacture, a little about armaments: but these things are merely the skin and hair—they do not touch the secret of Western superiority—breadth of view in chiefs, concentration in subordinates, good faith in undertakings, and effectiveness in work. Our own Sage's fundamental teachings—these are at the bottom of Western method. China has been neglecting this, and has only been acquiring a phrase, a word, a chip, a quality: how expect people to be prosperous and State to be powerful?

Let the high officials at home and abroad report within two months on these points, and let each submit for our inspection what he really knows and what his experience really suggests! Let them compare native and foreign institutions and procedure, whether affecting Court, Administration, People, Education, or Military matters: let them say what is to be done away with, what is to be changed, what is to be added—what is to be adopted from others, what is to be developed from ourselves: let them advise how national reforms are to be made a success—how talent is to be encouraged and employed—how expenditure is to be provided for and controlled—how the soldiers are to be made what they ought to be!

After perusing their reports, We shall lay them before Her Majesty, and then select the fittest proposals and give real effect to those that are selected.

We have before now called for advice, but the responses were either concocted from newspaper sayings or the shallow suggestions of Dryasdusts, this one opposed to that and none of them useful or to the point. What We call for now is something that shall be practical and practicable.

But even more important than measures, are men: let men of ability be sought out, brought forward and employed!

What must be insisted on as a principle is that self shall be nothing, and public duty everything, and, as procedure, that the real requirements of real affairs shall be so dealt with as to recognize fact and secure practical result. Hereafter, let the right men be selected, and let high and low co-operate!

We Ourselves and the Empress-Dowager have long cherished these ideas, and now the time has come to put them in force. Whether the State is to be safe or insecure, powerful or feeble, depends on this. If officials continue to trifle, the statutes will be applied. Let all take note!

We quote this in full because Sir Robert Hart evidently treats it as serious. He finishes his article with a hopeful expression of opinion.

The reform edict is forcible and promising. With the Emperor at the helm, and the Empress-Dowager supplying the motive power, prestige conserved, the Ship of State will take a new departure, and the order of the day will be Full Steam Ahead.

Our Unprecedented "Leniency"

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Dr. Maguire writes in the "United Service Magazine" on guerilla or partisan warfare. He states his conclusions with a plumpness which shows, at least, courage. He says:—

No invaders have ever allowed the same man during hostilities to be a peasant to-day and a warrior the next day, and a peasant again the next week, except our invaders of the Orange State and the Transvaal. No such phenomenon has ever been tolerated as for the defensive men of war to dress in the garb of the dead invaders and then claim to be treated as fair belligerents, except in South Africa. The Federals would very properly have shot every Confederate prisoner whom they caught in their uniform. What would be said by our canting philosophers if every Boer caught in our khaki was shot forthwith?

Dr. Maguire proceeds:—

I assert that the British have ample authority and many precedents before them as to the treatment of armed peasants, and as to laying waste and otherwise punishing localities which abet raids by irregular levies on lines of military communication. If need were I could show that, if history's ample page can prove anything it can prove that the treatment of their peasant opponents before the capture of Pretoria and since then by our officers has erred on the side of leniency, and that there has been no precedent under similar circumstances for the considerate treatment meted out to their dogged and treacherous foes, male and female. No regular troops have treated irregular levies so well before in any campaign since the fall of the Roman Empire.

He quotes Wellington's order, when invading France, on the peasantry of certain villages:—

"If they wish to make war let them join the ranks of the enemy; but I will not permit them to play the part alternately of peaceable inhabitants and soldiers. I give them warning that if they persist in making war, they must join the enemy's ranks and become soldiers; they must not remain in their villages."

He quotes General Grant's order to cause the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste, to "carry off the crops, animals, negroes, and all men under fifty years of age capable of bearing arms.

. . . All male citizens under fifty can fitly be held as prisoners of war, not as citizen prisoners."

Dr. Maguire quotes the orders of the German Crown Prince in the Franco-German War, imposing penalties on communes for acts injurious to the invader committed by any of their members:—

III.—The communes to which the culprits belong, as well as those whose territory may have been the scene of the offence, will be condemned in a penalty for each case equalling the amount of their taxes.

Walks and Talks with Tolstoy.

At Berlin, two years ago, Mr. Andrew D. White the American Ambassador, was busily engaged in writing his reminiscences of his walks and talks with Count Tolstoy, whom he had met in Moscow several years before. The paper upon which Mr. White was then busy has just made its appearance in "McClure's Magazine" for April, and a very interesting paper it is. Mr. White is an acute observer, who has seen many men who have been engaged in great affairs in all parts of the world. He is a student, a scholar, a diplomatist, and an American. Between him and Tolstoy there seems to have sprung up at once very cordial sympathy. In the "McClure" article he describes a visit which he paid to Moscow in the year 1890, attracted chiefly by the fact that Tolstoy, a man of world-wide fame in literature and thought, was living there. He describes Tolstoy as a tall, gaunt Russian, unmistakably born to command, yet clad as a peasant, his hair thrown back over his ears on either side, his blouse kept in place by a leathern girdle, his high jack-boots completing the costume. His greeting was kindly, and his bearing dignified and impressive. From the living-room, which seemed the cabin of a Russian peasant, they passed to the sumptuous saloon of the Countess. The change was so sudden, it seemed like scene-shifting at a theatre. It is impossible to do more than briefly glance at some of the many subjects upon which Mr. White and Tolstoy talked on that occasion and on others when they met in Moscow; but the following passage may serve as a kind of pemmican extract of the whole.

A Quaker in All Points but One.

Count Tolstoy said he sympathised with the English Quakers in everything save their belief in property, for property presupposes force to protect it. He was specially attracted by John Bellows, of Gloucester, "the compiler of the wonder little French dictionary." Count Tolstoy said that every morning when he awoke, he wondered that he was not on his way to Siberia. He said that religion, in its present dominant form in Russia, was soon to pass away. There was much deep thought below the surface. The great want of Russia is liberty to utter it. Accompanied by several disciples, young men clad in peasant dress, Count Tolstoy took Mr. White to the picture gallery. Speaking of American literature, Tolstoy said that its strength arose from the inherent Anglo-Saxon religious sentiment, and thought that the flippant tone of the American press and the appetite of the American newspaper reader for trivialities indicated much feeble-mindedness. He thought that in the whole range of American lit-

erature the greatest writer was Adin Ballou, a Massachusetts clergyman and communist, whose very name is almost forgotten.

A Depreciation of Women.

A discussion about American women led Count Tolstoy to maintain that women were unfit to discharge political duties, and that one of the great difficulties of the world at present lies in their possession of far more consideration and control than they ought to have. In France, women have complete control of life. Everywhere the vast majority of shops are devoted to their necessities; but Tolstoy's chief objection to women was that they are incapable of self-sacrifice. Men will at times sacrifice their families for an idea; women will not. He had only known two or three really self-sacrificing women in his life, and they were unmarried. Women were never up to date. They were illogical, and were apt to revert to such old absurdities—for so he described them—as the doctrines of the Trinity, spiritism, and homeopathy. He said that he expected that a decided advance in Russian liberty and civilisation would be made, that it would come soon, and with great power, suddenly, and with great force. He denied the existence of such a thing as military genius, and accounted for Napoleon's successes by circumstances. Battles were won by circumstances, by chance, or by luck.

A Questionable Explanation.

Summing up his estimate of Count Tolstoy, Mr. White declares that of all distinguished men that he has ever met, Tolstoy seems to stand most in need of that enlargement of view and healthful modification of opinion which come from observing men and comparing opinions in different lands and under different conditions. There is no opportunity for free and full public discussion in Russia, so that the opinions of Russians are developed without modification by any rational interchange of thought with other men. To such circumstances any man, having given birth to striking ideas, coddles and pets them until they become the full-grown, spoiled children of his brain. He can see neither spot nor blemish in them, and he at last virtually believes himself infallible. There may be some truth in this, but Mr. White certainly exaggerates when he questions the possibility of a free and rational interchange of thought between man and man in Russia. His own conversations prove how freely Count Tolstoy discussed with him, and the same experience would be recorded by every one who has visited the Count either in Moscow or Vasily Polyana. It may be true of some of the weird sects such as the Skoptsi, but in view of the discussions in which Count Tolstoy spent his life it is nonsense to explain his views

on the ground that he has never had the possibility of adequate discussion with other men. Yet Mr. White says:—

This alone explains a fact which struck me forcibly—the fact that Tolstoy's love of humanity, real though it certainly is, is accompanied by a depreciation of the ideas, statements, and proposals of almost every other human being, and by virtual intolerance of all thought which differs in the slightest degree from his own.

An Epitomised Paradox.

The evolution of Tolstoy's ideas, he says, has been mainly determined by his environment. He has reared a fabric heaven high, in which truths, errors, and paradoxes are piled together until we have a new Tower of Babel. He concludes his very interesting, thoughtful, and suggestive article as follows:—

Then we may see a man of genius denouncing all science, and commending what he calls "faith"; urging a return to a state of nature, which is simply Rousseau modified by misreadings of the New Testament; repudiating marriage, though himself most happily married, and the father of sixteen children; holding that Aeschylus and Dante and Shakespeare were not great in literature, and making Adin Ballou a literary idol; holding that Michael Angelo and Raphael were not great in sculpture and painting, yet insisting on the eminence of sundry unknown artists, who have painted brutally; holding that Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, and Haydn were not great in music, but that some unknown performer outside any helpful musical evolution has given us the music of the future; declaring Napoleon to have had no genius, but presenting Kutsoff as a military ideal; loathing sciences that organised knowledge which has done more than all else to bring us out of medieval cruelty into a better world; and extolling a "faith" which has always been the most effective pretext for bloodshed and oppression.

The long, slow, every-day work of developing a better future for his countrymen is to be done by others far less gifted than Tolstoy. His paradoxes will be forgotten; but his devoted life, his noble thoughts, and his lofty ideals will, as centuries roll on, more and more give life and light to the new Russia.

TOLSTOY AS A MORAL TEACHER.

Constance and Edward Garnett contribute a paper on Tolstoy and "Resurrection" to the "North American Review" for April. They say:—

For ourselves, we see Tolstoy's ideas, life and work as forming a continuous, though irregular, advance down a series of commanding slopes, leaving behind the high vantage grounds of art, but finally reaching his destination in the vast plain stretching beneath, the common ground of the brotherhood of men. And it is our contention that "Resurrection" both demonstrates and vindicates the inner necessity of his life's final phase—as a great moral teacher. Tolstoyism, construed as the individual's right to act on the moral impulse of his heart, and to refuse to kill his fellow man at the dictates of State or Church, at the suggestion of politician or journalist, this may yet be a force in progress which future ages, disputing our modern scientists' dicta, may come to count as an "advance." Tolstoy makes his final appeal to the heart of the individual man.

Tolstoyism is not "the old dream of the millennium, the tradition of the Lollards and the Anabaptists," because, though half-resting on the faith that the altruistic life is best for man, it rests partly on the intellectual theory that man's immorality is determined by the hypnotic influence of the mass on its members, and that, where the individual man shall

dare to bring into action his innate morality, he will gain in intelligence as he more and more escapes being the passive tool of others.

On the side of its propaganda of moral asceticism, Tolstoyism may, perhaps, be summed up as a reversion to primitive Christianity; but, on the side of its destructive criticism of state-morality, it must be looked upon as an emancipating intellectual movement.

"Ecrasez l'Infame."

TOLSTOY'S VARIANTS ON VOLTAIRE.

In the "North American Review" for April, Count Tolstoy writes upon "The Root of the Evil" which affects modern society. It is a powerful and impassioned indictment of Christianity—Church-Christianity, which he declares to be the cause of all our woes. Voltaire's "Ecrasez l'Infame" reappears in a new and Russian version, for Tolstoy cries aloud in the name of its founder for the annihilation of Christianity as the supreme infamy of the world. Why Countess Tolstoy should have protested against his excommunication is a mystery. Tolstoy must regard it as an honour to be excluded as formally as possible from the Church which he has demonstrated to his own satisfaction is the real devil of the world.

This is the gist of Count Tolstoy's article.

The Inequalities of Human Conditions.

Count Tolstoy begins his article by a vivid picture, contrasting a party of well-to-do picknickers with the hard-worked peasant whom they pass on the road. "Why this contrast?" he asks.

Those who work so strenuously are, for the most part, moral, sober, modest, and industrious: the others are, for the most part, deprived, perverted, insolent, and idle. Everywhere, two or three men in a thousand live so, that, doing nothing for themselves, they eat and drink in one week what would have fed hundreds for a year; they wear garments costing thousands of dollars; they live in palaces where thousands of workmen could have been housed; and they spend upon their caprices the fruits of thousands and tens of thousands of working days. The others, sleepless and unfed, labour beyond their strength, ruining their physical and moral health for the benefit of these few chosen ones.

The Religious Basis of His Revolt.

Against the injustice of this Count Tolstoy rises in revolt. He says:—

If there exists a Supreme Wisdom and Love guiding the world, if there is a God, He cannot sanction such a division among men: that some should not know what to do with their superfluous wealth, and should squander aimlessly the fruits of other men's toil; and that others should sicken and die prematurely, or live a miserable life of exhausting labour. If there is a God, this cannot and must not be. If there is no God, then even from the simplest human standpoint, a system by which the majority of men are forced to ruin their lives in order that a small minority may possess superfluous wealth—a wealth which only hinders and perverts them—such a system of life is absurd, because it is detrimental to all men.

All Wealth Ill-gotten.

Some attribute it to the possession of wealth. But this is not the primary cause. Count Tolstoy,

playing havoc with the teachings of Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Smiles, makes this sweeping declaration:—

The workman who ploughs another man's land, who buys the indispensable necessities of life at the prices demanded of him, and who labours with instruments not his own, can never acquire wealth, however temperate and industrious he may be. On the other hand, the most profligate and idle man who creeps into the good graces of the Government or of wealthy people, or who becomes a usurer, or a factory owner, or a banker, or a wine merchant, or the owner of a house of debauchery, can easily acquire a fortune, as we see in thousands of cases.

Why Do the Many Poor Serve the Few Rich?

Count Tolstoy asks:—

Why do all the men, strong in physical vigour, in skill, and in the habit of labour—the enormous majority of humanity—why do they submit to and obey a handful of feeble men, generally incapable of anything, and effeminate—old men, and especially women? All these men spend their lives in exhausting labour (for other men), because the wealthy have possessed themselves of the land, collect taxes, and own the factories. The "right" upon which the wealthy have their ownership of land, their appropriation of the fruits of other men's toil, and their exactions of taxes, have nothing in common with justice; and all three are based only on violence maintained by military force.

The cleverest and cruellest thing in the whole article is the following sentence:—

The ruling classes have done for Christianity what doctors do in epidemics. They have prepared a culture of harmless Christianity; and when once it has been inoculated, true Christianity is no longer dangerous.

THE WRONG TOLSTOY.

Tolstoy through his own eyes and through the eyes of his adherents is one thing. Tolstoy in the indictment of an advocatus diaboli is another. In a very witty article in the "Monthly Review," Mr. G. L. Calderon plays this part. Mr. Calderon does not actually say that Count Tolstoy is a fraud, but he declares that he is in no way consistent. In his own words, "Tolstoy is not a Tolstoyite." There is a right and a wrong Tolstoy, the wrong Tolstoy being the man who writes books, and the right Tolstoy "the squire of Yasnaya Polyana." Of "the wrong Tolstoy" Mr. Calderon draws a very witty picture:—

The wrong Tolstoy says that literature is a vice; but the right Tolstoy has the cacoethes scribendi in him and cannot keep away from the writing-table. One of Repin's drawings shows him in a modest attic of the great country house, with his scythes and rales about him, sitting uncomfortably at work on a little stool in his sheepskin, with an incongruous pair of silver candlesticks before him. In the afternoon he wanders about, says Franklin Suron, with a hatchet in the woods. There is something charmingly ingenuous in the picture she gives of Tolstoy, the amateur Tolstoyite, coming back from the fields with a conscious smile of achievement and the smell of manure about him. "I roared with laughter," she says. Then, in spite of his convictions, he has his bicycle for exercise, and even joins the young people in the despicable and immoral game of lawn-tennis. Altogether, it is a delightfully human picture, that of Tolstoy, the squire of Yasnaya Polyana, living in the great house with his countess, in his sheepskin-overcoat, playing at being a Tolstoyite.

"The right Tolstoy" is the man who leads "his kindly, weak, lovable life at Yasnaya Polyana," living on a comfortable property. But his disciples have put the wrong Tolstoy into the museum of fame, and neglected the right Tolstoy:—

This duality has been a sore trial both to Tolstoy himself and to his disciples. The wrong Tolstoy has written a big book to show that he is really the same as the right Tolstoy; he has raised the contradiction of his Hyde and Jekyll existence into a religious dogma, which we may conveniently call the Parallelism of Moral Forces. His disciples lay it down as a canon of taste for his critics, that they must not make the inconsistency of his words and his acts a reproach to either.

Mr. Calderon concludes his amusing article as follows:—

Tolstoy is not a Tolstovite; he is an amiable character who has somehow strayed out into real life from the pages of "Tristram Shandy" or "The Caxtons." And perhaps we who are also not Tolstovites may consistently be sorry that the Church of his native country—which, no doubt, he loves in his heart of hearts—should have declared war on him. For, separated from his "system"—and the separation is easy—he is not more orthodox than thousands in and out of his own country who live and die at peace with their Established Churches, to the comfort of their friends and relatives.

This is, of course, not the first time that Tolstoy has been called inconsistent, but it is the first time the indictment has been so brightly, if one-sidedly put. The question, of course, is not whether Tolstoy's life and teachings are consistent, but whether they are more consistent than those of the majority of Christians, who, after all, profess much the same principles as Tolstoy. But can they claim to observe them more closely?

The Opening Up of the Russian Empire.

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, in the "Engineering Magazine" for April, contributes a further paper upon the splendid engineering opportunities now offered by Russia to engineers, especially American and English. This article is doubly important owing to the recent tariff war between America and Russia. Mr. Ford begins by pointing out how greatly the foreign trade with Russia has been and still is in the hands of the Jews. These people, having been expelled by the Government of the Tsar, found it possible to uplift themselves to heights little dreamed of before, and through them the great Anglo-Saxon and Slavonic nations are being drawn into closer relationship to their own lasting advantage. The whole article speaks of the great awakening of Russia. Mr. Ford says:—

Russia seems to stand to-day where America stood half a century ago, on the threshold of an industrial prosperity and development which must soon awe the world by its rapid and stupendous growth. It is

here that the Goulds, Rockefellers, Huntingtons, Carnegies, and Flaglers of the future will spring up and become all powerful.

By means of almost prohibitive tariffs the Government compel foreign firms to establish works on Russian soil, to use Russian materials and Russian labour. The 90,000,000 peasants, idle for six months of the year, gladly work for a pittance, while the Government guarantees that they shall not strike. It is in this way that the Tsar is seeking to make Russia industrially independent of other nations. Mr. Ford concludes:—

Russia will make many sacrifices to avoid war, which would interfere with, if not put a complete stop to, her internal development. Least of all does she desire the ill-will of America. She much prefers Anglo-Saxon yellow gold to its cold lead. Her masterful diplomats may be trusted to make any concession likely to stimulate Anglo-Saxon activity in the way of investing in Russian industrial enterprises, so that her two greatest rivals, England and America, may become so deeply interested financially in the welfare of the Russian Empire that they will be compelled to force her development as a means of protecting their pockets. This seems to be the game Russia is forcing us to play with her, and as it is seemingly the only one at which all can win, it is not likely that she will find her associates backward in playing their hands.

"Church" and "Dissent" in Conference.

GERMS OF A RELIGIOUS CONCORDAT.

The leading quarterlies of Church and Dissent, respectively, bear witness to a desire for a mutual understanding between the Established and the Non-established Churches which augurs well for the opening century. The proceedings have recently been published of a Conference held at Oxford in December, 1899, on "Different Conceptions of Priesthood and Sacrifice." The Conference consisted of fifteen members, ten of whom belonged to the Church of England—Dr. Sanday, Canon Gore, Dr. Moberley, Archdeacon Wilson, Canon Scott-Holland, Mr. Lang, Dr. Ryle, Canon Bernard, Mr. Headlam, and Father Puller—three were Congregationalists—Dr. Fairbairn, Dr. Forsyth, and Arnold Thomas—one a Presbyterian—Dr. Salmond—and one a Wesleyan—Dr. Davison. The report is reviewed most sympathetically in the "Church Quarterly." It says:—

In devotion to our Lord, in sincere desire to arrive at the true meaning of Holy Scripture, in generous willingness to appreciate the mind of opponents, neither section of the Conference excelled the other. If we conceive that the Catholic members showed more understanding of the Protestant position than the Protestants did of the Catholic, we trust we are not unwittingly giving way to prejudice.

On the question of the ministry, the Anglican organ humbly declares:—

We confess our incompetence to judge whether grace is equally energetic in episcopal and non-episcopal societies. . . . For our own part we readily and thankfully confess the presence of Divine Grace in communities which have not retained episcopal orders.

It bears reverent witness to the fact that—there was a serious maintenance of what each side held to be truth, together with a generous readiness to consider opposite views. We regard the Conference as a solemn act of homage to the Holy Spirit of truth and love.

Three Unities.

The Rev. John Banks, in the "London Quarterly," expresses the Methodist feeling. He thus presents the gathered impressions of the Conference:—

Dr. Sanday calls attention to three results in the Conference emphasised by Dr. Salmond. (1) All acknowledge the absolute uniqueness of Christ's work and our dependence on it. . . . (2) All acknowledge the universal priesthood of believers. . . . (3) All find the essence of the Church in its spiritual character.

In this triplet of agreement the reviewer includes Roman Catholics as well. Dr. Sanday adds another point of harmony. "All sought to put the best construction on the views advanced, in other words put themselves at the others' point of view, instead of forcing their own interpretation on others."

"A Discovery, a Revelation."

Mr. Banks concludes:—

The surprise at the amount of truth held in common seems to have been great on both sides. It was a discovery, a revelation. We know how the tide of union is flowing in other directions. Nonconformist Churches are linked together as they never were before. And we rejoice to see a conviction expressed in so many quarters in the Established Church that the old attitude of aloofness from, not to say hostility to, Nonconformity is out of date. The change opens up glorious possibilities of united action in matters of social and moral reform in the nation. Our discussions and conflicts have been the opportunity of the colossal evils that are preying on the national life. The greatest barrier to Church union is the sacerdotal doctrine. But unless we are mistaken, this is more and more losing its hold on English Christian life. The recent Conference is one of many proofs of this, and there is no other formidable barrier. Let there be union, trust, love among all English Christians—one mind, one heart, one purpose—and the English people and English Christianity will advance and conquer together.

Common Ground on the Eucharist.

As though carrying out the spirit of this new concordat, the "Church Quarterly," in reviewing Canon Gore on the Eucharist, begins by recapitulating "the beliefs about the Lord's Supper held in common by the whole company of the baptised." This new attempt to arrive at a really catholic conception of the Eucharist yields the following points of agreement:—

All Christians believe that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is a perpetual memorial of Christ's death. This is a social Sacrament; it is the Sacrament of common membership in the One Body. . . . Upon this, again, all men are agreed.

The gift [of sacramental grace] is there independently of our faith. . . . "A heavenly food given by God to man, which faith receives, but does not create."

The May "Young Man" continues to bear faithful testimony against dominant national evils. Mr. William Clarke, M.A., lifts a warning voice against the curse of militarism.

The Great English Dictionary.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

In these days of dictionaries and encyclopedias, a few facts and figures relating to the compilation of the great Oxford English Dictionary, which appear in an interview with Dr. Murray, its editor, in the May number of the "Temple Magazine," will not be wanting in fascination to the student of statistics. Dr. Murray thus describes the scope of the Dictionary:—

It seeks not merely to record every word that has been used in the language for the last eight hundred years, with its written form and signification, and the pronunciation of the current words, but to furnish a biography of each word, giving as nearly as possible the date of its birth or first known appearance, and, in the case of an obsolete word or sense, of its last appearance, the source from which it was actually derived, the form and sense with which it entered the language or is first found in it, and the successive change of form and developments of sense which it has since undergone. All these particulars are derived from historical research; they are an induction of facts gathered by the widest investigation of the written monuments of the language. For the purposes of this historical illustration more than five millions of extracts have been made, by two thousand volunteer readers, from innumerable books, representing the English literature of all ages, and from numerous documentary records. From these, and the further researches for which they provide a starting point, the history of each word is deduced and exhibited.

The quotations illustrating the distinctive uses of words average twelve against one of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. A student of the Oxford Dictionary has made the following ingenious calculations, based on the dimensions of the work, from "A" to "Infer," but excluding "Graded" to the end of "G":—

Allowing for short columns, it will be found that as many as 16,516 columns, 10½ inches long, have now appeared. If these columns, each 2½ inches wide, were set on end the type would extend for upwards of 2½ miles—4,645 yards, or say:—

Nearly four times as high as Snowdon.

Only 602 yards short of the height of Mont Blanc.

Over 38 times as high as the top of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Nearly 69 times the height of the Monument.

More than 14 times as high as the Eiffel Tower.

Upwards of 15 times the length of London Bridge.

Almost 100 times round the dome of the reading-room of the British Museum.

If a maypole were made of the Monument there would be sufficient type to provide 69 strings, each 202 feet long.

A single column of type with the lines placed end to end would measure 7 yards 2 feet. The lines already in print, end to end, would reach for about 72 miles, or a little further than from Charing Cross to Folkestone. A single column, taken haphazard, contains 4,248 letters, punctuation marks, etc., and 746 words, including 59 abbreviated words; taking this column as a basis, the dictionary already contains about 70,161,384 letters and 12,321,181 words.

Not the least remarkable feature of the Dictionary is its price. For a penny a purchaser receives 1 yard 1 foot and 8 odd inches of solid printed matter, 2½ inches wide, on unexceptionable paper, turned out in the best manner of the University Press.

Chinese Magic.

In the second April number of the "Nouvelle Revue," M. Charpentier gives a fascinating account of Chinese magic. Our Celestial brethren, whilst being in theory the most unbelieving and agnostic of human beings, seem in practice to be the most superstitious of races. While utterly denying the existence of a God, they have a very real fear of the devil, or rather of a number of evil spirits styled by them the Malignant Powers.

In order to conjure the maleficent tricks of these demons, each Chinaman, however cultivated and intelligent he may be, carries on his person one or more amulets: generally this charm is of a bright red colour, for what a red rag is to a bull, so is anything red to a Chinese devil! When a Chinese student has finished reading a book, he puts a red marker between the leaves, and the careful Chinese mother ties wisps of red amongst her children's hair. Travellers in China are often surprised to see passed on their bed-curtains and on pieces of furniture yellow slips of paper inscribed with mysterious red or black characters; these also are charms or talismans which have for object that of chasing evil spirits.

When studying the whole question of Chinese magic, the inquirer constantly comes across something which recalls in quite a startling manner a similar European superstition. Thus, the Chinese gambler is as eager to purchase some object having played a direct part in a murder or a suicide as is the Monte Carlo fatalist; and when a Chinaman sets out to build a house, he has carefully placed in the foundations under the foundation-stone every kind of charm, such as amulet, lucky coins, and scraps of paper covered with written prayers, that he and his friends have accumulated at great trouble and often great expense. This is supposed to bring good fortune to the dwelling. One rather ingenious amulet, also intimately concerned with the life of the people, consists of a concave mirror, which, hung outside a dwelling, is supposed to reflect and so expel any evil influence passing by on its way to the door.

When a Chinaman is expecting an addition to his family, he calls on a hundred households, many of whom are unknown to him, and asks each for a small coin. This gift is rarely refused. Once the hundred are collected, he himself melts them down, making of the metal thus collected a small padlock. Then he starts out again on his rounds, and procures another hundred coins in the same fashion, the result being transformed into a chain, which is put round the newly born baby's neck, and finally fastened together with the padlock! Great good fortune is supposed to follow an infant so padlocked through life, and that this often comes

true need surprise no one who considers how determined and intelligent the child's progenitor must have been before he was able to present his offspring with so hardly acquired an amulet.

It would be, however, a mistake to suppose that the Chinaman's only object is to benefit himself or others. When wishing to injure or destroy an enemy, he also has recourse to all sorts of magical proceedings. A very favourite way of disposing of one to whom ill-will is borne is that of taking a sheet of yellow paper and drawing on it either a dog or a bull's head, then simply burying it either on the threshold or in the pathway of the man on whom one wishes to call down misfortune. The least that can happen to him is a grave illness, and should the devils prove propitious, he may even die. Another and quicker way is that of burning the sheet of yellow paper and mixing the ashes with your enemy's food.

When a Chinese lady is in love she also procures a sheet of yellow paper, and draws on it a pretty little dog; she then burns the sheet, and mixes the ashes with the beverage of the loved one, and he instantly becomes as devoted and obedient as though he were her favourite Chow. The Chinese delight in symbols. A Celestial who is your friend wishes you "Happiness vast as the ocean," "Joy as steep and immovable as a mountain." A traveller when in favour with the people of the town through which he is passing will have offered a lantern on which is inscribed the wish that he will have a hundred children and a thousand grandchildren.

Fortune-tellers do a splendid trade in the Celestial Empire, for men and women of all ranks and conditions consult them before every important, and even every trifling, event. Fortunes are told by cards, by the jingling of money, by the aid of candles, and even by the stars. Perhaps the secret of the Chinese soothsayers' success is owing to the fact that they are not only believed in by their credulous clients, but that they also believe in their own power of foretelling the future.

Beyond Captain Cobbold's tour through the Thian Shan and Mr. Wade's Avenue of Statues in Berlin, both of which deserve separate notice, there is not much of eminent interest in the May "Wind-sor." Chief among the other contents is Mr. Dolman's account of the Colonial Office, in which he notes with surprise its library of thirty thousand volumes. The oldest book is a history of Barbados of 1657. Mr. Miller Christy's story of the obsolete man-traps and spring-guns has, by way of suggestive contrast, a sketch of the new way of checking crime as exemplified by the Rev. P. Dean in the Midland Truant School.

The Modern Maori.

In the "Imperial and Colonial Magazine," Mr. Charles Rous-Marten discusses the Modern Maori. The writer has little patience with the outcry against employing Maoris in South Africa. He says:—

The sole reason why the Imperial Government declined the offer of 100 Maori soldiers is simply that it was feared their employment against the Boers might give umbrage to the European Powers, and might offer some excuses for a move in the direction of intervention. That is the true reason and the sole reason why the proffered services of the Queen's loyal Maori subjects, some of the finest men and smartest soldiers and the best fighters in the world, were declined. I care not for any contradiction or official dementi on this head. I know that the fact is as I assert.

"The average Maori is infinitely less savage and more civilised than a London 'Hooligan' or an American 'Hoodlum'"—a view which most Colonials will heartily endorse. The writer continues:

The Maori of 1901 is a loyal subject and a good citizen in all respects. He is certainly less addicted to cannibalism than the British "rough," if one may judge by the revolting stories one reads in the newspapers of the occasional practice on the part of these worthies—who are deemed too tender and delicate to bear flogging—of biting off a policeman's nose or ear. The modern Maori does not do that.

Mr. Rous-Marten cites as an instance of Maori civilisation the fact that Maoris are frequently employers of white men, farming their estates by means of well-paid white labour. They are, as any lawyer with a native practice can testify, exceedingly shrewd business men:—

In politics they take an active and most intelligent interest. Native members are returned to Parliament and several sit in each Chamber. They are almost invariably eloquent and powerful speakers, often displaying notable aptitude in "spotting" the true kernel of a question whose merits may have been considerably obscured by the cloud of "white" oratory. Maoris have for many years held seats in the New Zealand Cabinet as Ministers of the Crown, and have acquitted themselves very creditably. A number of Maoris have been admitted to Holy Orders as clergymen of the Anglican Church, and their conduct has always been irreproachable.

The following anecdote may seem incredible, but only to those not "in the know":—

A few years ago I went into one of the principal restaurants in the main street of Wellington, the New Zealand Metropolis, for luncheon. I was late, and there was only one fellow-luncher. He was a gentleman of advanced middle age, slightly dark in complexion, greyish as to hair and beard, gravely polite as to manners, entirely up to date in his European dress. He sat opposite to me, and we exchanged the usual courtesies of the table. He was thoroughly at home with his knife and fork and serviette, and perused the menu with interest, aided by a handsome gold-rimmed pince-nez. There were no symptoms by which he could be distinguished from an Englishman save perhaps some slight bluish marks on his face, which my knowledge enabled me to detect as tattooing. To all practical intents and purposes he was a gentleman and an Englishman. Yet I knew him well by sight, and knew him to be now a most estimable citizen, but also to have been in his younger days a bitter foe of all Europeans, and also an open and notorious cannibal!

Women and State Education.

To the first April number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" M. Lamy contributes a well informed paper on this important subject. He naturally deals with it chiefly with reference to what has been and is being done in France, and from his article much may be learned both by way of example and by way of warning.

The Third Republic, he says, is assured in history an undying fame for having reformed the education of man and for having founded the education of women. But he does not praise the present at the expense of the past. It is remarkable that up to the end of the Middle Ages women were, on the whole, better educated than men, as is well known to all students of family papers and records of forgotten ancestors. These French women of old time, whether middle class or grandes dames, spoke their language with precision and often knew Latin to boot, and sometimes Greek. They were acquainted with philosophical speculation, and were familiar with the sciences. If they spelled badly, it was no disgrace at a time when orthography was much less conventionally fixed than it is nowadays. Knowledge—even learning—widely diffused is no new thing, but the interest of the State in it is comparatively new. The State began, after the Revolution, to provide education for the male sex, and twenty years ago it began to do for women what the Church, the educator of the people, did continuously from the very beginning of the French nation. M. Lamy does justice to the work which the State has accomplished already, the special value of which seems, in his opinion, to lie in its system of classification. Elementary education has been munificently endowed; in the domain of secondary education what it is necessary to teach an ordinary man has been successfully disentangled from the needful equipment of a scholar; and higher education has been quickened into renewed activity. In all this work the sphere of woman has been freely recognised, the State being seemingly anxious to atone for long neglect. It has organised all over France the primary education of girls, created a secondary education, and enticed the curiosity of the sex with the allurements of higher education.

Unfortunately, a considerable part of the nation refuses to take advantage of these opportunities; the Catholics persist in preferring to keep the education of their children in their own hands. People in England are familiar with the antagonism between Board Schools and voluntary schools; but in France the battle is waged over the whole field of education. In the country village the free school stands in silent protest against the public elementary school; in the smaller country towns re-

religious foundations compete with the lycées and the colleges; and in the great cities Catholic faculties have been established side by side with the State-endowed professorial chairs.

The causes of this antagonism may be traced in the modern history of France. The iron system of Napoleon, in which the divinity of God and the immortality of the soul formed the basis of the educational system, was followed by no apparent decrease of political stability and religious unity under the Bourbons; but the Revolution of July shattered the confidence of France, and thenceforward a certain process of disintegration set in. It was then that the Catholics obtained the right of bringing up their children according to their own principles. Some twenty years ago this situation was suddenly changed. M. Lamy considers that the republican enthusiasm for the reform of education was largely hypocritical, though undoubtedly the desire to diminish popular ignorance was to some extent sincere.

It is needless to trace in detail the struggles between the State and the Church for control of the schools. The results, in M. Lamy's opinion, have not been good. The advocates of secular education perceived the importance of obtaining control of female education; but they did not perceive the connection between the civilisation of which they approve and the doctrines of Christianity.

patches of three other negroes there was a number of competent melons. I consulted with my comrade, the understudy of the Board. He said that if I would approve of his arrangements, he would arrange. I said, "Consider me the Board; I approve; arrange." So he took a gun, and went and collected three large melons for my brother-on-the-half-shell, and one over. I was greatly pleased, and asked:

"Who gets the extra one?"

"Widows and orphans."

"A good idea, too. Why didn't you take thirteen?"

"It would have been wrong; a crime, in fact—Theft and Extortion."

"What is the one-third extra—the odd melon—the same?"

It caused him to reflect, but there was no result.

The justice of the peace was a stern man. On the trial, he found fault with the scheme, and required us to explain upon what we based our strange conduct—as he called it. The understudy said:

"On the custom of the niggers. They all do it."

The justice forgot his dignity, and descended to sarcasm:

"Custom of the niggers! Are our morals so inadequate that we have to borrow of niggers?" Then he said to the jury: "Three melons were owing; they were collected from persons not proven to owe them; this is theft. They were collected by compulsion; this is extortion. A melon was added—for the widows and orphans. It was owed by no one. It is another theft, another extortion. Return it whence it came, with the others. It is not permissible here, to apply to any object goods dishonestly obtained—not even to the feeding of widows and orphans, for that would be to put a shame upon charity and dishonour it."

He said it in open court, before everybody, and to me it did not seem very kind.

Russia, Japan, and Corea.

Mr. H. N. G. Busby, writing an article on Corea from the Japanese standpoint in the "Nineteenth Century" for May, gives a very roseate account of the position which Japan has succeeded in establishing in Corea, notwithstanding the opposition of Russia since the Treaty of Shimonoseki:—

This treaty was signed in 1895, and since then the Japanese have spent much thought and money on Korea. Already in Seoul, the capital, 5 per cent. of the population are Japanese. At Chemulpho the proportion is probably higher. At Fusan there is a flourishing Japanese settlement, and the Japanese are rapidly increasing in other important towns. They have obtained by pressure or purchase the concessions for the Seoul-Chemulpho and Seoul-Fusan railways; they have mining concessions at Chiksan, Changsan, Songhwa (gold), Cholwan (iron), Phoyongyang (anthracite), and more at several other places. They have whaling rights connected with three provinces; they conduct the Post and Telegraph services; they maintain nearly twenty schools, and as many Buddhist missionaries; they have undertaken and nearly completed the foreshore reclamations at Chemulpho, Mokpho, Kumsanpho, and Masanpho; they own half the banking establishments, have built a mint, and keep the Treasury funds, though the latter is not what a London banker would term a good account. It is needless to add, therefore, that their political and commercial stake in the country is very great, especially as the above list by no means exhausts the limits of their enterprise. Russia, on the other hand, has three almost worthless coal-mining concessions, a branch bank, a Greek Church priest who baptises all and sundry, and some whaling rights, the valuable privilege of felling trees in certain districts, some land privately acquired at Chinanpho, and a coaling station at Masanpho in default of another to which Japan suc-

Mark Twain and the Missionaries.

THE PARABLE OF THE WATERMELONS.

Mark Twain, having been roundly assailed by the American Board of Missions for his animadversions upon the methods of the Rev. Dr. Ament, replies to his critics in the "North American" for February. Dr. Ament, it must be admitted, gave himself away by his defence, or apology. The American Board made a great point out of the fact that Dr. Ament did not levy fines of thirteen times the value of the property destroyed, but only one-third. They also argue that this kind of thing was in accordance with Chinese custom. Mark Twain says he cannot recognise any difference between stealing a third and stealing thirteen-fold. In order to enlighten the Board on the way their moral code looks to the outsider, he tells them the following parable of the watermelons. He begins:—

Many years ago, when I was studying for the galleys, I had a dear comrade, a youth who was not in my line, but still a thoroughly good fellow, though devious. This was down South, in the slavery days. It was the nature of the negro then, as now, to steal watermelons. They stole three of the melons of an adoptive brother of mine, the only good ones he had. I suspected three of a neighbour's negroes, but there was no proof; and, besides, the watermelons in those negroes' private patches were all green and small, and set up to indemnity standard. But in the private

cessfully raised objection last year. Her influence at Court is considerable, but no case is on record of its having prevailed in opposition to that of the Japanese. So much for Japanese enterprise in Korea. The service Korea renders to Japan is proportionate.

A Sketch of General De Wet.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, the American war correspondent, contributes to "Scribner's Magazine" for May an account of his experiences with General De Wet. He first met him in the retreat upon Paardeberg. Not recognising him, Millard asked the way to De Wet's headquarters. De Wet did not reveal his identity, but directed him to the tent, where, shortly after, he discovered that it was De Wet himself with whom he had been talking.

His Personal Appearance.

The figure, of middle height, was stocky and well-set, conveying at a glance an impression of physical strength. There was nothing in the appearance or dress of the man to cause one to single him out from among any crowd of burghers. He looked the typical Boer of the veldt, from his weather-beaten slouch hat to the cowhide boots into which his trousers were tucked. A more unilitary figure could hardly be conceived. There was no attempt at uniform. A dingy dark-blue sweater concealed the shirt—if there was one—and the trousers were an ordinary pair of brown overalls. Coat there was none. A bedraggled little cockade of ostrich feathers was stuck in one side of the hat-band, but it had lost its freshness and drooped dispiritedly. Not the slightest indication of rank was visible.

How His Commando Moves.

Mr. Millard accompanied De Wet on the famous expedition which led, among other things, to the capture of Sanna's Post:—

In a few days' march his force had increased to twelve hundred, through being joined by small straggling parties of burghers. At no time during the raid did it exceed fifteen hundred. The General regarded this last as the ideal force for effective raiding. "It's neither so large as to be unwieldy, nor so small as to be helpless," he said to me one day. The make-up of that force is worth considering, as it excelled in mobility any armed body of men I have ever seen. Each burgher carried a rifle and one or two bandoliers filled with cartridges, or an average of about one hundred and fifty rounds per man. Nearly every man generally carried rations for a day or two in his coat-pockets or saddle-bags. Half-a-dozen "trolleys," each drawn by ten or twelve mules, carried the reserve ammunition, the men's bedding, and such slight and essential food-supply as coffee, salt, and tobacco. Trolleys can travel six to eight miles an hour without difficulty. Such a column virtually lives off the country, driving cattle along with it as it moves, and slaughtering sufficient for a day's uses at each camping-place. Two Armstrong light field-guns and a Maxim-Nordenflett completed the armament. A few tents were carried but rarely pitched, the men usually bivouacking under the waggons, or sleeping entirely without shelter. Every man was mounted, of course, and probably three hundred extra horses and mules were taken along.

Mr. Millard gives a stirring account of the way in which the British troops were captured.

When the waggons were safely captured—

A troop of mounted infantry was despatched to learn the cause of the delay. The lieutenant who com-

manded it galloped his troop down to the spruit and halted on the edge of the donga. Then De Wet stood up and said, quietly: "Come in." The expression on the lieutenant's face showed that he knew he was trapped. "You must surrender, sir," said De Wet. "Your position is hopeless."

"Fall back!" he commanded in a loud, clear tone. The words were scarcely out of his mouth when De Wet shot him dead. This was the signal for the concealed Boers to pour a volley into the troop that emptied three-fourths of its saddles.

The Author of "Ben Hur."

SOME OF HIS DOINGS AND THINKINGS.

The "Leisure Hour" contains a most interesting sketch by G. T. B. Davis of General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," at home. It is a curiously varied life that he has led. Born in 1827, he showed as a boy great distaste for school. The Mexican War furnished some outlet for his energy as lieutenant of volunteers. Law was his profession, but he had always a leaning to the writing of fiction. His first published novel came out in 1873, under the title "The Fair God." It was a tale of Mexico in the days of Cortez. Its success spurred him to his greatest achievement. In 1880 he published "Ben Hur," the famous tale of New Testament times, of which 800,000 cloth copies were sold in the United States alone. President Garfield read "Ben Hur," and forthwith appointed General Wallace Minister to Turkey, with the request that he would write a novel the scene of which would be laid in Constantinople. This hint led to his "Prince of India" being written.

A Favourite of the Sultan.

Strange that a writer of romance about the Christ should have been a favourite with the Sultan. Yet so it was:—

The Sultan conceived a great regard for General Wallace during the latter's four years' stay in Constantinople. He would sometimes send for the American author to come to Yildiz Kiosk in the middle of the night, to obtain his opinion on some important question. Sometimes he would have the General remain at the palace for a week at a time.

"The Sultan," said General Wallace, "is the best diplomat in Europe without any exception. Physically he is small, slight, and thin-chested. His figure is ill-fitted to display a uniform to advantage. His complexion is sallow, his eyes black and deep-set. He possesses an enormous nose. His voice is mellifluous and pleasing. In manners he is affable and polite, attentive to his guests. His conversation is most guarded; you can see he is watching himself and you at the same time. He speaks French fluently, but never uses it in public, believing it does not comport with his dignity. He is a tremendous worker. I have known him to sit up all night with the Ministry in session, and when they left in the morning would still continue at work. When he secured his exercise I never found out. He is no soldier. He could not be induced to take the field in person, but he possesses the rare faculty of discerning qualities in men, and always selects the right man for the right place.

"At the conclusion of my mission as American Minister, the Sultan offered me the command of the

Turkish Army, wishing to retain me in the Turkish service, and thinking this position would be most to my taste. I declined it on the ground that such an action on his part would be discourteous to his Turkish generals. It would tend to stir up revolution against him. The Sultan then offered to make me his ambassador to Paris or London. I again declined for the same reasons. Since my return to this country he has renewed the offer, but I once more refused to comply with his request."

A Palatial "Den."

The General is now living in Crawfordsville, in Indiana. The writer says:—

Our conversation took place in the magnificent, mosque-like studio which General Wallace has built for himself at the rear of the wooded lawn which surrounds his home. The room in which we sat is probably one of the handsomest "author's dens" in the world. It is an imposing brick and stone structure, with a square tower and copper-coloured dome. It is nearly surrounded by a moat, and suggests simultaneously a medieval castle and an oriental mosque. The interior is composed of one great room, with the exception of an entrance corridor and a mechanical apartment in the rear. The immense study-room is flooded by day with mellow light, which enters only at the dome; at night it is brilliant with a score of electric lamps of many varieties. The ceiling of the dome is frescoed in imitation of ivory, the walls down to the book-cases are finished in a silver-green, or, as General Wallace expresses it, the colour of the under side of an olive leaf.

A Prophet of "Tools and the Man"—Likewise "Arms."

Interrogated as to the prospects of literature in the new century, the General insisted that the novel will reflect the light of its own age. Labour, he predicted, will be one of the leading elements of the drama of the future:—

The American working-man will have things his own way, but there is no cause for alarm, for he is to be the saviour of our country. . . . The American workman will pilot our nation through the storms of the next century, and his government will be good. . . . I would advise the writer who wishes to achieve the greatest success in portraying current conditions to go down and live among the labouring classes and get his material at first hand.

Of current poetry the General has no very exalted notion. Modern poetry he calls "the poetry of adjectives," and he sees in Browning "the climax of this fad." He finds the secret of poetry to be "great thoughts expressed in simple words."

The aged novelist and soldier does not anticipate that the twentieth century will be a century of peace. He says:—

Nothing could be more absurd or false than the idea that war will soon cease, and that an era of universal peace is at hand. In the next century the United States will be compelled to fight to maintain its very existence.

"Good Words" for May offers an appetising bill of fare. Life in a London Workhouse is sketched from the inside by Duncan Cumming, who writes from his experience as a pauper of the Strand.

A Londoner's Log Book.

A Londoner's Log Book, which appears month by month in "Cornhill," is one of the most readable of chronicles. It recalls the Autocrat of the Breakfast-table, with a pungent flavour all its own. It holds the mirror up to genteel suburban life so faithfully, yet so humorously, and mostly so impersonally, as to convey a very real, if subtle, sense of charm. Here is a passage which is worth citing, not merely because it is characteristic of the author, but also and chiefly because it typifies the salutary effect wrought in a myriad households by good Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The writer bemoans himself thus:—

This year these glories of our life and state are threatened with eclipse. Whatever else happens, the Income Tax must go up, and, like Burke, I cannot contemplate that elevation without profound emotion. . . . In spite of all these economical devices, we feel that our financial year is only too likely to close in gloom; and, though we yield to none in patriotism, we are beginning to ask in the privacy of the domestic alcove whether the war is quite worth the domiciliary discomfort which it entails. The doubt had often presented itself to my mind, but, being properly sensitive to public opinion, I had never suffered it to rise to my lips until I was emboldened by the frankness of the "Saturday Review." Here is a journal both patriotic and genteel, and, after commenting on the fact that the cost of the war will probably be five times that of the Crimean campaign and nearly a third of the debt incurred in the great struggle with Napoleon, it goes on to say: "It is too late now to ask whether South Africa is, commercially or morally, worth this gigantic outlay. Time alone can show whether or not we have again put our money on the wrong horse."

Deeply moved by this painful suggestion, I bought a copy of the "Saturday," and read it to my wife after dinner. She shed tears of vexation; for, at the earlier stages of the war, she had been even exuberantly patriotic and bellicose. She scraped acquaintance with a trooper in "Paget's Horse," who came in khaki to drink tea with us, and borrowed five pounds of me to pay his lodging in Lower Stucco Place. When the eldest son of the head of my family went out with his regiment, she sent him as a farewell present a field-glass and the musical edition of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," which he was good enough to retain, though too busy to acknowledge. Framed photographs of Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller faced one another on our drawing-room chimney-piece; and, when Lady-smith was relieved, a Union Jack, upside down, was displayed in every window of our house from attic to kitchen.

And after all this outlay of money and emotion, with the certainty of diminished income, and the resulting curtailment of all that a well-constituted female holds dear, to be told that perhaps after all South Africa was "the wrong horse," was more than feminine flesh and blood, already overwrought, could patiently endure.

"An Ethical Birth-Rate."

Under this curious title, Frances Swiney puts forward in the "Westminster Review" a plea which moralisers on a dwindling birth-rate would do well to bear in mind. The writer urges that before women are lectured on renouncing the functions of maternity certain facts should be considered:—

In 1897, 4,250 deaths of women occurred from child-birth and puerperal fever, 143,589 children died within the first year, and it is calculated that nearly half of all children born die in infancy, while the proportion in crowded cities rises to even three-fifths. Of 2,983 deaths in infancy registered in 1889, 2,968 were due to starvation and want of breast-milk, of which more than half were babies under three months old.

From these facts the writer derives her cogent inference:—

It appears, therefore, to be a question, not of more children being born, but of more children living. We do want a higher birth-rate, but less mortality. And this desideratum cannot be achieved until an ethical birth-rate is established; until it is recognised that the true progress of a nation depends, not on the majority that are born, but upon the minority who survive as the fittest and most capable. An ethical birth-rate would insure to every child a birth-right of being born well—sound in mind and body.

She appeals to the law "strictly observed by the superior instincts of the animal creation," and proceeds:—

Reasoning by analogy, in the light of the same natural law of sex, no woman, taking into consideration her supremacy as the most highly complex of living organisms, should bear more than six children during the prescribed period of child-bearing. Biological science would limit the number to four, with intervals of six years between each birth.

No other female organism is so unmercifully exploited as the human, with the inevitable result of incurring a terrible death-tax, not only upon both mothers and infants, but upon the vital energies of the children who survive a few short years. They are born undeveloped, starved in body, mind, and spirit. Physically they are immature through disease, intellectually they are deficient in the higher faculties, spiritually they have not evolved beyond the brutes, because, not to one per thousand has been secured the natural heritage of every other living species of being produced according to the immutable laws governing reproduction, maternity, nutrition, and environment.

"Not a higher birth-rate, but less mortality."
That is a cry to be considered.

Admire and Imitate—Russia!

This is a chief point in Captain R. P. Cobbold's story in the "Windor" of his travels through the Thian Shan, in innermost Asia. He was hospitably received at Akbashi, the first Russian post on his road. His host informed him of his intention to arrange for the making of a postal road from Akbashi, which would cost his Government nothing, as the Kirghiz would all gladly subscribe according to their means, from one to one hundred roubles. The writer proceeds:—

One is struck by this example—I could enumerate many others—of the good use the Russians make of the people who come under their rule; everywhere I have seen the natives of the country seem prosperous and well contented, and the idea that some people seem to have, that the Russians treat their people harshly and are disliked, is an entire delusion. I should say that the various Asiatic nations under Russian influence like their masters a great deal better than our frontier tribes like us, but they also know they can take no liberties. This result has been mainly brought about from the fact that the Russians do not favour the policy of sending expeditions merely to devastate

the district and then depart again. Where they go they stop, and this is the way to deal with Asiatic people. Since they have occupied the vast tracts of Turkistan, Ferghana, and Bokhara, I think I am right in saying that they have never had any trouble whatever with the people, and consequently are able to devote their attention to the opening up of railways and roads in all directions.

Something Better than Penal Raids.

Might it not be worth the attention of our Government to adopt a similar policy, and station troops in chosen positions throughout the length of our frontier, and then run some light railways from the plains to connect the garrisons with the base, instead of leaving isolated detachments exposed to the mercy of hordes of fanatics, as they have recently done on the Samana? If this plan were adopted we should avoid these ever-recurring and costly expeditions. A certain set of people in England, who have probably never set foot in India, and certainly not travelled on and beyond the frontier, rail against the expense of the forward policy, but it is the backward policy, or, rather, the "bum village, levy fine, and withdraw" policy, that Asiatic tribes do not understand, and regard only as the sign of weakness that it really is.

As for the expense, to occupy the frontier with suitable positions, to run some light railways into the hills (Lord Kitchener can do it), and to disarm the tribes, would not have cost in the first instance anything like the sums which are spent year after year in frontier expeditions.

"The Key" to Shakespeare's Sonnets.

A writer in "Blackwood" claims to have found the key to the Sonnets Enigma. He takes the quarto of 1609 as "prepared for the press by the author himself." He says: "The words printed in italics with initial capitals will strike everyone who uses the original text." These italicised words furnish his clue. Most of them, he explains, are so printed, because taken from Classical or Biblical mythology, or because pure Latin, or Greek, or Arabic. The residue not covered by these rules are taken to suggest the personalities involved. "Will" is so printed eleven times, and, of course, points to the poet. "Rose" and "Hewe" point to whom? To whom but to the Earl of Pembroke, who had among his courtesy names the titles Lord Fitzhugh or Fitzhew, and Lord Ros of Kendal. In the apostrophe to "deavouring Time" with its picture of lion and tiger and phoenix, the writer finds a reference to the lion, panther, and wyvern of the Pembroke arms. He also discovers in one sonnet a scarcely obvious reference to the Pembroke motto. He considers "the identity of the person addressed in the first series of sonnets with Lord Pembroke . . . thus determined beyond reasonable doubt, according to the original guess of Mr. Heywood Bright, of Lincoln's Inn (1818)." He goes on to turn "the key" in the lock:—

The opening series—1-17—addressed to a youth unwilling to marry, are explained by the unsuccessful project of marriage, in 1597, between Lord Herbert, aged seventeen, and Bridget Vere, daughter of the Earl of Oxford. In the spring of 1598 young Herbert com-

menced residence in London, and appeared at Court. . . . An intimacy with Shakespeare appears to have been struck up at once, the traces of which are in the affectionate and admiring Sonnets 1-32. . . . Before long ("he was but one hour mine") an unpleasantness arose between them about the lady whom the poet regarded as his mistress. This comes into eight sonnets as a very serious matter; but after Sonnet 42 it is dropped.

"The remarkable episode of the rival poet" (78-86) presents a problem which the writer proceeds to solve. He seeks to show "that the rivalry was really a struggle to gain the Pembroke interest in the competition for the office of Poet-Laureate and its substantial pension, vacant on the death of Spenser." He advances the arguments used to identify Shakespeare's rival for the Laureateship with Samuel Daniel. Daniel, he contends, was the successful competitor, and occupied the prized office between Spenser's death and Ben Jonson's appointment. This gage of battle, the writer thinks, explains the "tragic intensity" of the sonnets concerned.

A Shakespeare "tragically" moved as competitor for the Laureateship and defeated by a Samuel Daniels is a spectacle to make cynics merry and wise men patient.

Another Edition of St. Luke's Writings.

By HIMSELF.

Professor Thomas Nicol, D.D., writes in the "London Quarterly Review" for April on the "Lower Criticism of the New Testament," or, more specifically, the Textual Criticism. Special attention is paid to the discovery by two Cambridge ladies of a palimpsest of the Four Gospels in Syriac, which Professor Harnack pronounces to be "probably the most important of witnesses for our Gospels." It is superior in antiquity to anything yet known." The paper closes with a discussion of Codex Bezae, generally cited as D and in possession of Cambridge University. Its many variations from the received text have caused it hitherto to be regarded as "a kind of monstrosity among manuscripts": they have been most numerous in St. Luke's Gospel and above all in the Acts. Here are one or two specimens:—

To Matthew xx. 28, "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many," D adds, "But seek ye to grow up from little and from greater to be less." In John vi. 56 there is a remarkable addition: "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him: even as the Father is in Me and I in the Father. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Unless ye receive the body of the Son of Man as the bread of life ye have not life in Him." . . . To St. Luke's account of our Lord's vindication of His disciples when they walked through the cornfields and plucked the ears of corn (Luke vi. 1-4), D adds, "The same day seeing a man working on the Sabbath, He said to him,

Man, if thou knowest what thou doest, happy art thou; but if thou dost not know, cursed art thou and a transgressor of the law."

These and a host of other variations were formerly explained as glosses from the Latin. But a mere copyist "could scarcely have always preserved the diction and vocabulary of St. Luke as is done in the expansions in D." So we are offered a much more bold and interesting suggestion:—

It was left to Professor Blass, of Halle, to suggest the explanation, which, whatever its absolute truth, offers by far the completest solution yet proposed of the questions raised by these remarkable readings. Blass's theory, in short, is that both the common text, as we have called it, and the text of which D is the leading representative (for it is not alone as we have now learned in these readings) are both from the hand of St. Luke himself—the Western text with its diffuse and expanded readings being descended from the rough draft first made by St. Luke, and the common text with its terse and smoother readings from the finished copy which St. Luke sent to his friend Theophilus.

Dr. Salmon, of Dublin, agrees that the changes are due to editorial revision and that the reviser was most probably Luke himself.

How Men Live on £150 a Year.

Mr. G. S. Layard, analysing Family Budgets in "Cornhill," treats this month of a "lower middle class budget," in a household with an income of from £150 to £200 a year. He takes the case of a cashier in a solicitor's office, living in a suburb of London, and presents the following totals:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent (£26), rates and taxes (£5 3s. 5d)	31	3	5
Railway travelling		7	0
Life insurance and benefit club		4	8
Newspapers, books, etc		4	10
Gas, coal, coke, oil, wood, matches		9	17
Summer holiday		5	0
Tobacco		2	5
Birthday and Christmas presents		1	10
Stamps and stationery		0	12
Food		47	9
House expenses		5	4
Boots		6	0
Tailor		6	0
Dress for wife and children		13	0
Balance to cover doctor, chemist, charities, etc.		6	1
	£150	0	0

Those who lament the increase of gambling should read Charles Bruce-Angier's "Cardland, or the Card-playing Age," in "Longman's." Gambling clubs, he says there may still be; but "these instances are small and insignificant compared with the gambling which went on all over England when our grandfathers were young men." Then, as much as a million would change hands in a single evening at Crockford's, who himself became a millionaire in a few years. The writer concludes: "'Play' in the old sense is a deposed goddess, her worshippers bankrupt, and her table in rags."

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

The Contemporary Review.

The "Contemporary Review" continues to publish such excellent articles that we cannot repress a certain feeling of irritation at the publisher who produces such good matter upon such bad paper.

Is Britain Going to the Dogs?

The author of "Drifting" says it is. He has an article on "The Economic Decay of Great Britain," which has too many statistics to the square inch to be read by the ordinary man, the gist of which is that we are on the down grade to destruction, and that our drift to perdition is going at such an accelerating ratio that we shall be bankrupt within ten years, both economically and politically, unless we pull up and set about retrieving our fortunes with much more energy and genius than we have yet displayed. The note of the article is struck in the first sentence:—

It is, perhaps, the grandest, and at the same time the saddest, spectacle in the world to watch the decay of a mighty empire. This spectacle is at present afforded by Great Britain, with the whole world as spectators.

Sherman and Kitchener.

Mr. W. H. Sands, in an article entitled "The American and African Civil Wars," draws an interesting parallel between the course of the war of the Northern and Southern States in America and the war between Britain and the Transvaal. Of course, the cases are not in any way similar, but the incidents show a curious parallelism. In nothing is this more notable than in the fact that Sherman, who, like Kitchener, had a reputation for devastating ruthlessness, got into trouble just as Kitchener did because he was willing to make peace on terms which the politicians at headquarters considered to be too lenient. Mr. Sands does not draw the parallel between Kitchener and Sherman; he draws it between Buller and Sherman; but the case of Kitchener is more in point.

The Re-stocking of the Transvaal.

Mrs. Goldmann writes a very sensible article on "The Financial Settlement of the Transvaal," the drift of which is that the Transvaal, for a good while after the war, cannot pay anything, and that the country has been so effectually ruined by the campaign that taxes should be reduced and the country carefully nursed by loans and otherwise into a state of convalescence. Mrs. Goldmann makes several suggestions as to how this should be done. Among other things, she touches upon the important question of the re-stocking of the farms which have been swept clear of stock by our columns:—

To meet their views, arrangements might be made in future to give loans to farmers against an insurance on their lives.

Church and State in France.

M. Jules Legrand, deputy and formerly Under-Secretary of State in France, contributes a very important and interesting article, which describes the relations between Church and State in France from the Revolution down to the present day. M. Legrand is a moderate Republican, who is sharply opposed to the policy that regards the Catholic Church as the enemy of the Republic. Speaking of the Associations Bill, which is now before the Senate, he says:—

The text finally voted by the Chamber is rather more liberal than the original text. Nevertheless, were the Senate to adopt it in its present form, some of its articles would yet retain an aggressive character, notably the article which states that all congregations—even those whose aim is more especially philanthropic or missionary—must obtain a license, as well as the article forbidding members of non-authorised congregations the right of teaching even if they are provided with the regular State diplomas.

So far from regarding this law of associations as a mere opening of a campaign against the Church, he is all for a policy of peace and conciliation.

A Word for the Halfpenny Novelette.

Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet has been pursuing an investigation into the halfpenny novelettes which boys and girls read, and the result of her investigations is distinctly reassuring. She says:—

I am confident that any impartial judge would agree with me that for neatness of workmanship, directness of purpose, and absence of bad taste, some of these penny stories are far superior to many which are sold for shillings. On the other hand, they never rise to any marked degree of originality, and may fall very low.

She is much impressed by the conventional character of all the stories read by the girls. Types hardly ever differ, and they invariably end at the church door.

Christ and the Democratic Ideal.

Mr. Richard Heath has a very touching and eloquent article concerning "Early Christianity and the Democratic Ideal." His paper might be reprinted and circulated with advantage as a tract by the Christian Socialists. It will rejoice the hearts of Mr. Keir Hardie and all his friends. At the close of the paper he ventures to touch upon the question of the Atonement. After describing the Crucifixion, he says:—

Do the poor suffer simply for their own sins? Are they not rather the vicarious sufferers for the sins of society? So the Poor Man died because of the universal iniquity. Men were so bad, injustice so deeply rooted in human society, the darker so deep and far-reaching, that a being like Jesus coming into the world must inevitably become its victim. He died for the sin of the world.

By the earthly ruin of the poor and the outcast Society lives; and so by this spiritual ruin—the pouring out of the soul of Christ unto death—humanity spiritually lives.

An Unnoticed Revolution in Taxation.

Mr. Joseph Acland has a very brief statistical paper, the gist of which is that in the last twenty-five years the proportion between direct and indirect taxation has been entirely revolutionised. In 1875, the income tax represented 6.74 per cent.; other direct taxes, 25.80 per cent. This year the proportion contributed by income tax payers is 27.66, and other direct taxes 20.46. Intoxicants, which, in 1875, paid 47.84 per cent. of the total taxation, now only pay 33.22 per cent. The other indirect taxes remain almost stationary, with a slight decrease, having fallen from 19.64 to 18.66. It is a very notable fact that the net result of the triumph of the publican, which may be said to date from the introduction of Mr. Bruce's Bill in 1871, has been followed by a shifting of 15 per cent. of the total revenue from the shoulders of the consumers of drink to the limited class which pays income tax. From one point of view, this is good. It may give the well-to-do class more interest in temperance reform than it has hitherto displayed.

The American Review of Reviews.

The "American Review of Reviews" for May contains a considerable number of topical papers, brief for the most part, as, for instance, Mr. McClure's account of the steel trust on the Great Lakes, Mr. Charles Johnston's paper on Russia's Preparedness for War, Mr. Samuel Moffat's account of the Navy of Japan, and Mr. Carfield's sketch of General Funston, the American officer who captured Aguinaldo. There is an account, interesting to English readers, of Mr. Frederic Harrison's visit to the United States. Among the many articles there is a paper which has become a feature of the "American Review," a forecast of the celebrations and gatherings of 1901. The Character Sketch is devoted to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who has recently retired from his pastorate at Boston. The following rules for writing, drawn up by Dr. Hale, may be commended to all those who make the life of editors a burden by writing asking for counsel as to how they should secure success on the press:—

1. Know what you want to say.
2. Say it.
3. Use your own language.
4. Leave out all fine passages.
5. A short word is better than a long one.
6. The fewer words, other things being equal, the better.
7. Cut it to pieces.

The "Progress of the World" is as copious and as excellently illustrated as usual, and we are glad to say that Dr. Shaw is able to state that in municipal

government there is a great and wholesome struggle towards a higher and better order of things. A considerable space is devoted to the development of the principle of combination, both among capitalists and workmen, and there is a happy allusion, without any mention of names, to the friendly intervention by which Dr. Shaw was able to afford timely and useful assistance to the efforts which were successfully made to avert a great coal strike between the United Mine Workers in the anthracite coal region and the great combination of which Mr. Pierpont Morgan is the head.

The usual features of the Review, such as the "History of the Month in Caricature," the "Chronique of Current Events," the leading articles, and the "Reviews Reviewed," are as copious and as carefully compiled as usual.

The National Review.

The "National Review" for May is all round a good number. Mr. A. M. Low writes, as usual, on American affairs, informing us that the Philippine war is over, regardless of the miscarriage of his former prophecies, in which he said the same thing a long time ago. He chuckles much at the "crushing blow" dealt at Russia's prestige by the United States. Mr. Maxse indulges in some severe strictures on General Buller and the class whom he describes as "Bullerites." He approves of the coal tax, which he thinks will be the most popular tax imposed in recent years, and only disapproves of the sugar tax because it was not imposed as a Protectionist measure.

The Austrian Anxiety.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has an interesting paper under this title. He says that in order to preserve Austria we must reconsider our attitude to Russia, abandoning the policy which we have pursued since the Crimean War. If England and Russia thoroughly understood one another it would be easy to reconcile Russian and Austrian interests in South-eastern Europe, thus relieving Austria of external pressure. In regard to internal questions, he says that Austrian statesmen must be emancipated from the ideas of the German middle class. He suggests a new federation as follows:—

The Kingdom of Bohemia, including Moravia and Silesia, might be one division; and then German Austria, including the Italian Tyrol, Trieste, and the south Slav provinces, might be another; Galicia and the Bukovina another. A Federation of this kind would be complicated, of course, but it would be more workable than the present system, and if it were accompanied by a well-considered and fairly uniform scheme of local government on the English model, and supplemented by a central council of a more or less representative kind at Vienna to advise the Crown and to decide such questions as might arise between the different countries, the Dominion of the House of Austria might play a great and in some questions even a leading part in the century now opening.

Insanity Curable.

Dr. Ford Robertson's paper asking "Is Insanity Incurable?" is equally interesting. He says that by far the greater part is preventable, and, in its earlier stages, remediable. But he thinks that England takes a small part in the necessary work of research, and pleads for the founding of laboratories to be attached to great asylums.

Russian Orthodoxy.

A Russian writer who signs himself "Prince E." contributes a remarkable paper, entitled "Side-lights on Russian Orthodoxy," the object of which is to show that the unifying movement between the English and Russian Churches can never be a success, as the educated Russians regard Orthodoxy with contempt. Even the mass of the people, he says, are really not Orthodox. The Orthodox faith is the negation of everything really Russian. It is a matter of political etiquette, and, says the writer, "if M. Pobyedonostseff to-morrow found it more convenient for us to be Anglicans, Mussulmans, or Buddhists, we should conform without protest and without regret."

The French Associations Bill.

Placed appropriately after Prince E.'s article is one by Mr. Conybeare, entitled "The French Republic versus the Monk," in which he deals with the Associations Bill. Of the Bill, he says:

The sting of it lies not so much in the clauses which insist that every Association claiming civil personality must have been authorised by the Government of the day, as (i.) in those which decree the dissolution of unauthorised congregations and the returning of their property to the heirs to whom it would naturally have gone, had testators not preferred to leave it to the monkish societies; and (ii.) in those which forbid any member of an unauthorised congregation to teach or to control schools.

Other Articles.

Mr. Reginald Lucas, M.P., asks, "What shall we do with our Irish members?" but he might have found the answer in Mr. T. W. Russell's paper in the "Fortnightly," which is chiefly devoted to the question, "What will our Irish members do with us?" However, Mr. Lucas has faith in the power of Parliament, and he suggests that each ejected member might be made liable to a fine of £500; if he refuses to pay, the money to be recoverable from his constituents. Landlords and Unionists, Mr. Lucas says, should be exempted. The Hon. Mrs. Ivor Maxse writes "On Governesses," suggesting, among other things, that a governess should have a greater variety of pleasures and interests outside her work.

The North American Review.

The leading feature of the April "North American" is an article by Count Leo Tolstoy, entitled

"The Root of the Evil," which is quoted elsewhere. Next to it will be found a paper on "Tolstoy and Resurrection," by Constance and Edward Garnett. Mark Twain replies to his "Missionary Critics" in a characteristic article.

Cuba for America.

Mr. A. J. Beveridge writes on "Cuba and Congress," his article being made up partly by a historical summary to show that the Americans have always coveted Cuba, and partly by a string of the usual casuistical arguments employed by annexationists everywhere. The Americans, he says in short, must have Cuba, firstly, because they have always wanted it; secondly, because it would be profitable; and thirdly, because it would be Christian.

Submarines.

Rear-Admiral Melville writes on "The Submarine Boat: Its Promises and Performances." He evidently thinks that the promises are much more important than the performances, and he criticises severely all the adopted French and American types. He says:—

The submarine torpedo-boat of to-day is, practically, of the same design as that of a century ago. The present one is more efficient simply by reason of the fact that we now possess a lighter storage battery and can secure better material of construction, and also because the machine tool is able to turn out motors and auxiliaries which are cheaper, lighter, more compact, more reliable, and more efficient than could ever be manufactured before. The promises of the past are thus nearer becoming performances.

Babism.

Mr. E. D. Ross writes on Babism as a "Great Religion of the World." Babism, although in its infancy, counts to-day over one million adherents, and Mr. Ross thinks that it will extend in the future. Already three thousand Americans subscribe to the new faith. Its teachings prohibit mendicancy, insist on cleanliness, and enjoin marriage upon all:—

Wives who for a period of nine months have had no news of their husbands are permitted to marry again, but if they are patient it is better: "since God loves those who are patient." If quarrels arise between a man and his wife, he is not to divorce her at once, but must wait for a whole year, so that, perhaps, he may become reconciled to her. The kings of the earth are exhorted to adopt and spread the new faith. Wine and opium are forbidden. The sacred books are to be read regularly, but never so long as to cause weariness. Enemies are to be forgiven, nor must evil be met with evil.

Corns and Callosities.

Dr. Louis Robinson writes a short but brightly written article on the prosaic subject of corns, which he regards as originally not defects, but very useful protections:—

Like modern savages living on perishable food, our barefoot forefathers must have been obliged to go a-hunting in all weathers: and, such being the case, they, in common with horses and dogs, needed an especially rapid growth of sole-material during the rainy season.

Now, it is demonstrable that Nature has made elaborate provision for this very need in the case of most animals. When corns "shoot" on the approach of damp weather, we owe the sharp, throbbing pain then experienced partly to a sudden increase of activity in the vascular and sensitive papillae, and partly to a rapid growth of the cuticle which already presses upon them—the whole being due to the fact that some seile and weather-wise commissary at headquarters, who does not believe in boots, having been appointed several thousand centuries before such things were thought of, is making provision against a rainy day.

The Forum.

The "Forum" for April is about at its usual level. It opens with an article on "The Preliminary Report of the Isthmian Canal Commission" by Mr. A. F. Walker, who does not express any very decided judgment on the question which he discusses—the route to be adopted.

300,000,000 Americans.

Mr. O. P. Austin makes the interesting prediction that the United States will contain 300,000,000 of people at the end of the twentieth century. He makes some interesting comparisons with Europe, pointing out that if the United States were as densely peopled as the most populous countries in Europe she would have a population of over a thousand millions. In regard to the question whether the United States could support its 300,000,000, he thinks that greater economy in the use of natural products will give it a sufficient food supply, and he looks upon South America, Africa, and Australia as future storehouses.

Italian Politics.

Mr. R. M. Whitehouse contributes some "Notes on Italian Politics." He says:—

It would be unsafe to build too confidently on the lasting effects of the popular outburst of devotion and dynastic sentiment which electrified all Italy on the dire news of the Monza tragedy; but the most sceptical admit that the blood shed by Bressi's bullet has cemented the ties between people and dynasty to an extent which the most sweeping legislative concessions would have been powerless to encompass. It would be equally hazardous to affirm that even the more tractable of the heterogeneous elements in Parliament will be prepared to view with complacency any wider immersion in public affairs by Victor Emmanuel III. But the prediction may be ventured upon that should he see fit, when the occasion arises, to revive constitutional prerogatives which have been allowed to fall into disuse, he will not be denied the support of a considerable number of enlightened patriots—in and outside the chambers—whether belonging to the rigidly conservative or frankly democratic ranks.

The Kansas Prohibition Movement.

Ex-Senator W. A. Pepper writes on "Prohibition in Kansas" from the Prohibitionist's point of view. As to the difficulty of coping with opposing interests, he says:—

Topeka, the capital city of the State, with a high class of people, seventy-five per cent. of whom are in favour of a rigid enforcement of our liquor laws, has had to bear with from fifty to sixty joints regularly run-

ning for years past; and the police officers know the exact location and manager of every one of them. At a mass meeting in Topeka held on February 10, 1901, the chief of police read a long list of "well-known joints;" then operating in the city, which, for one cause or other, he had been unable to close, although most of their managers had been arrested many times, and as often had gone back to their bars immediately after giving bond to appear at some convenient time.

Other Articles.

Mr. E. E. Hale reviews Mr. Holl's book on the Hague Conference appreciatively. Mr. E. S. Meade writes on "The Limitations of Monopoly." Mr. J. W. Bailey puts forth "The Case for the South," urging that the Southern States should be allowed to work out their own salvation from the ignorant negro vote.

The Nineteenth Century.

With the exception of Mrs. J. R. Green's paper on "Our Boer Prisoners," there are no articles of first-class interest in the "Nineteenth Century" for May. There are, altogether, seventeen articles, some of them very small and snippety, but the number is readable.

Co-operative Profit-sharing Canteens.

The most interesting article after Mrs. Green's is the Hon. J. W. Fortescue's brief description of the immense improvement which has been made in one or two regiments by running the canteen upon profit-sharing principles. In one cavalry regiment a captain, by taking pains, was able to return to his men 2d. a day. If this system were generalised throughout the whole army of 240,000 men it would be equivalent to an increment of £730,000 a year to the soldiers' pocket-money.

The Housing Problem.

Canon Barnett writes a somewhat depressing article upon "The Housing Problem," the burden of which is that nothing can be done very rapidly, and that the private builder will do a great deal more than the municipality. Canon Barnett says:

The truth is that municipal building is too easy and too cheap a remedy. The evil is too great to be met by a vote of millions of money. The neglect of individuals, the apathy of public opinion through many years, can only be made up by the activity of individuals and the lively interest of public opinion.

There are, as I have said, some definite things to be done, some changes in the law to be made; but the chief thing wanted is the individual consciousness of duty. A restless anxiety to be doing something, or pity for the sorrows of others, is not enough. A thought, an idea, a belief in order—in, to use the old phrase, the Kingdom of Heaven—is the only inspiration which makes action continuous and helpful.

It has been my privilege to be engaged in practical measures for help of the poor during the last thirty years, and at the end my conclusion is that practice fails for want of knowledge and of faith. The housing problem cannot be solved by itself; it is bound up with the industrial problem, with the education problem, with the social problem, and with the religious problem. When each individual or more in-

dividuals take pains to get knowledge—to know their neighbours, to know their condition—then something may be done, but not till then.

Lord Halifax on Episcopal Pastors.

Lord Halifax has an article entitled "The Recent Anglo-Roman Pastoral." He thinks the discussion which he opens—

may be at least a step towards indicating some of the obstacles which at present hinder that reunion of Christendom so imperatively demanded by the needs of the Church of Christ.

Lord Halifax seems to like the Roman pastoral almost as little as that of our own archbishops:—

Both Episcopates seem in some danger of giving themselves away by the issue of excited and ill-considered utterances, and the result bids fair to be disastrous to that very confidence which it is their aim to secure.

Hospitals and Medical Schools.

Sir Samuel Wilks, writing on "The Relationship of Hospitals to Medical Schools," insists strongly upon the importance of the connection between these two institutions. At the close of his paper he pleads for the removal of some of the restrictions on medical science. He says it is not generally known that—

the complete study of anatomy is also hampered by Acts of Parliament. If England were isolated, and had no connection with the Continent, it would be impossible for the medical student to learn his profession. No skeleton has been made in this country for many years. Those found in our museums are either old, or have been imported from abroad.

Ideals to Be Realised.

Mr. F. R. Benson indulges in a courageous day-dream concerning the coming creation of a national theatre, which is to play a great part in the regeneration of the world. He thinks that there is an opportunity for starting a theatre which would become a school for actors, audiences, and authors in one or more of our big cities. It would be subventioned by a syndicate or an individual, either by a guarantee or a subsidy. Mr. A. R. Hinks, of the Cambridge Observatory, pleads for the multiplication of astronomical laboratories, which will make use of photography for the purpose of increasing our knowledge of the stars. Mr. Harold E. Gorst, writing on "The Blunder of Modern Education," has an ideal of his own of a very radical nature. He says:—

Not only must this method of teaching en bloc be abolished altogether, but teaching in itself, as we understand the term, should be rigorously avoided. Every encouragement ought to be given to pupils to think. There should be less reading and more reflection. The pernicious custom of learning by rote ought to be inscribed upon the penal code.

A Plea for an English Code.

Judge Emden, in an article entitled "Is Law for the People or the Lawyers?" pleads strongly in favour of a codification of English law. He says:

It would be a great historical and a particularly appropriate monument at this time, if the descendant of the first of the Kings Edward, "the great law-giver,"

could build up the long-looked-for code, the great Edward the Seventh Code. It is easy to understand why Napoleon entertained greater feelings of pride for his code than for his victorious battles. Much has been forgotten, but that code stands, and will continue to stand, as a monument of the great mind that conferred such an inestimable legacy upon the French nation.

Other Articles.

There is a little sermon by Mr. G. F. Watts, under the title "Our Race as Pioneers." It is a sermon upon the text supplied by the two-fold question, "What is our Position?" and "What our Interests?" He thinks that the English people are the agents of a great law, movement, progress, evolution. The law of expansion is a law of vitality. Mr. W. F. Lord appreciatively criticises the novels of Anthony Trollope as the works of a first-class social photographer. Mr. J. D. Rees, describing the native Indian Press, makes the somewhat surprising statement that no Indian paper was pro-Boer. Mr. Gilbert Parker combats the cry of "Australia for the White Man," and insists that Queensland cannot possibly be cultivated without coolie labour.

The Engineering Magazine.

The April number contains two very interesting articles upon the policy of Free Trade as opposed to Protection. Just at the present moment, when so many people appear to be advocating a reversion to that system which was abandoned during the time of Cobden and Bright, it is instructive to have the views of expert Americans on the subject.

Commercial War.

Mr. Edward Atkinson strongly objects to Lord Rosebery's use of the word "war" in connection with international trade. Wars of tariffs there may be and are, but a war of trade is unthinkable. He points out that the term "British Free Trade" is not fully warranted:—

The Netherlands anticipated Great Britain by two centuries or more, conducting their long struggle with Spain on a Free Trade basis, emerging from it rich and prosperous, the rival of England on the sea and the peer of any nation in commerce, while Spain entered upon her period of decadence for the very reason that her rulers were actuated by the same fallacies that Lord Rosebery unthinkingly admits when he uses the phrase "a war of trade."

Mr. Atkinson also reminds his readers that the prosperity of the United States is due to the American system of almost continental free trade. Free trade, he says, amongst the States is the bond that keeps the nation in existence. He goes on to sketch out the great advance in American trade, and foreshadows the adoption of Free Trade by the United States. He says:—

The American system of Free Trade may soon be extended on the methods of common sense, to the gradual but sure removal of all the duties on imports, except those which may be maintained for revenue. American

Free Trade will surely be so extended as soon as the country becomes aware of the fact that the worst obstruction to exports is the taxation of goods by duties on the imports, which it might secure in exchange for its products, especially from the great non-machine-using continents.

A Short-sighted Tariff War.

Mr. W. L. Saunders contributes a powerful counterpart to Mr. Atkinson's article in his paper, "American Tariff Policy now Shutting the Open Door." The chief object of the writer is to show how much the United States will lose in the present tariff war with Russia. The average import of Russian sugar appears to be about £15,000 a year, and this has now been taxed up to 100 per cent. in accordance with the Dingley tariff law. America's exports to Russia amounted to £2,000,000 last year, and M. de Witte at once replied by raising the tariff by 30 per cent. on most imports from the States. It is not difficult to see who suffers most in the transaction. Mr. Saunders concludes with a plea for Free Trade. He says:—

If the bars of Protection serve as they do now in the case of this Russian business, as dams to obstruct the flow of our products into foreign fields, then let us take them down. Mr. Blaine, a disciple of Protection, evidently saw clearly that reciprocity was essential to the maintenance and integrity of Protection; hence he coupled it with his Protection idea. If Protection has built up the United States to its present position, and if to be a great manufacturing country is desirable in the interests of the whole people, then it is as important now to protect the manufacturers by open doors as it was to build them up by a tariff which has now become useless, and which has begun to be hurtful.

Bridge-building.

Mr. Thomas Curtis Clarke contributes an instructive article upon the causes of the superiority of American bridge-building practice. The article is illustrated with splendid reproductions of photographs of the best examples of the bridge-builder's art. Mr. Clarke cites as an instance of the admitted superiority the much greater experience Americans get. There are now in the States 190,000 miles of railways, and it has been calculated that there is an average of one span of metallic bridge for every three miles of railway. This gives 63,000 bridges on existing lines. Mr. J. V. W. Reyniers, in a letter on the subject, speaks of the way in which the newest tools are always adopted in the States, despite the great cost, and of the reluctance of European firms to do this. He says:—

In the French shops visited by the writer, handling was done entirely by main strength and awkwardness, not a single travelling crane being in evidence. Nor did a single tool impress itself on his mind that would not be consigned to the scrap pile with us. English shops are somewhat in advance of this state, and while in Germany the nearest approach to American practice is found, the scale of expenditure for equipment is much reduced.

Other Articles.

Mr. C. E. Going contributes an account of the village communities of the factory, machine works,

and mines. Mr. A. G. Charleton writes his third paper on Gold Mining and Milling in Western Australia. Mr. W. W. Christie writes upon fuel combustion with draught furnished by mechanical method; and Transatlantic communication by means of the telephone is discussed by Professor M. I. Pupin. Mr. Ford has an article on Russian engineering.

The Fortnightly Review.

There are a couple of excellent articles in the "Fortnightly." One is by Sir Robert Hart, the other by Mr. T. W. Russell on "The Government, the House of Commons, and the Country." As a literary supplement is published a curious play by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson entitled "Laboremus," which is very original.

Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Sydney Buxton gives us the second and concluding instalment of Mr. Gladstone's work as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the thirty years between 1852 and 1882, which he regards as the Gladstone period, taxation to the amount of fifty-three millions was imposed, while taxation to the amount of seventy-two and a half millions was remitted. Mr. Gladstone's failures were three: The scheme for the reduction of the interest on the debt was a costly and embarrassing failure. The Succession Duty failed to realise his expectations, and the seven years' scheme for the extinction of the Income Tax came to naught. He was defeated when he proposed to levy a license duty on clubs, to simplify the Railway Duty, and to tax charities and corporations.

Charlotte Yonge.

Mr. E. H. Cooper devotes half a dozen pages to a eulogy of Miss Yonge. He says that her power of describing family life in an interesting fashion and great detail is unapproached by any other writer in England or France. Tennyson was so absorbed in reading her "Young Step-mother" that he read it for hours when travelling in Cornwall in the day time, and went on reading it when he went to bed, and would not put out the candle and go to sleep until he saw daylight as to how the story was going to end. Dr. Whewell described "The Clever Woman of the Family" as the best novel in the English language. "The Heir of Redclyffe" had a great influence on William Morris and Burne-Jones, and the rest of her novels are read and re-read by children to-day as when they first appeared. Therefore Mr. Cooper claims for her immense power in the past and present, and long life in the years to come.

Mr. G. M. Smith and National Biography.

Mr. W. E. Garrett Fisher describes the munificent part taken by the late Mr. Smith in founding and financing the "Dictionary of National Biography." Mr. Fisher does not state the amount of money which Mr. Smith sank in the enterprise, but it is currently reported that the sum amounted to £190,000. It was one of those pious works for which no financial return is hoped. Mr. Smith no doubt made enough out of the profits of the Apollinaris Water Company to be able to publish ten dictionaries of national biography, but it is well that due credit should be paid to him for the public spirit which led him to devote even a tithe of his Apollinaris profits to the creation of a monument of English literature. Mr. Fisher gives special praise to the bibliography attached to each article.

The Cities of the Future.

Mr. H. D. Wells continues his "Anticipations" of what is to happen in the twentieth century, dealing this month with the conversion of almost the whole of Great Britain south of the Highlands into a vast urban region. He points out that the size of cities has always been dominated by the fact that the dweller on the outskirts must be able to reach his place of business in an hour. When he only walked, the maximum distance from the centre to the circumference was four miles. When horses were introduced a radius of six to eight miles from the centre became possible. The railway and the steamer brought all territory within a radius of thirty miles within the possible suburbs of a great city. In the year 2000 the citizen of London will find Nottingham within an hour's ride from the Mansion House. Hence he thinks that London will have a population of twenty millions. But in reality all England will become a great suburban district, with penny telephones, and pneumatic tubes delivering everything everywhere at a minimum cost of money and time. Mr. Wells' speculations are very interesting, and he is frank enough to admit that on the vital point his present prophecies are in diametrical opposition to the conclusions which he had previously published.

International Literary Copyright.

Mr. G. Herbert Thring suggests that a universal law of literary copyright should be drafted by the Berne Bureau, which should be printed as a model to which all nations should strive. If this were adopted he thinks that a universal law would soon become an accomplished fact. On the crucial question of the duration of copyright, he thinks that it ought to be the aim of all concerned to prolong copyright to the life of eighty years at

least, instead of, as in England, forty-two years. It is curious that Italy and Spain are the only European countries in which copyright runs for eighty years, although in Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela copyright is perpetual.

Other Articles.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward writes upon "Newman and Sabatier"; Mr. Hamilton Fyfe suggests the steps which should be taken towards the foundation of a national theatre; M. Rene Doumic writes on "The Literary Movement in France"; Mr. Maurice Hewlett enlightens the pages of the "Fortnightly" by one of those lurid Italian tragedies which he delights in writing. It would be interesting, by the bye, to know on what principle Mr. Courtney distributes the advantage of large type among his contributors. Mr. Wells' pages are at least as worthy of large type as Mr. Wilfrid Ward's or Mr. Cloudesley Brereton's.

The Quarterly Review.

The "Quarterly Review" opens with an anonymous article of immense interest, entitled, "The Character of Queen Victoria." We have dealt with it elsewhere. All the other articles are very far behind in interest. The elaborate paper on "The Settlement of South Africa" still drags its slow length along, and arranges everything, except when the settlement is to take place, quite satisfactorily. This quarter the reviewer deals with Mines and Minerals, Means of Communication, and the Native Question. In regard to the first, he prophesies that the future will astound the world, and he proposes "the application of national funds" to develop the mines. In regard to the railways, he advocates the retention of State ownership, a practical, if ironical suggestion, since "State ownership of the railways" is an exact description of the only power which we enjoy to-day in the Boer republics. As to the natives, the reviewer sensibly sees that neither compulsory nor special taxation will force them to work, and he says that only in the improvement of the treatment of the natives will a satisfactory solution be found. All of which is quite true. But he does not give us a hint as to when this settlement is to be imposed.

The Water-tube Question.

The article on Navy Boilers was written before the interim report of the Boiler Committee was published. The reviewer's judgment is as follows:—

The water-tube boilers are the type of the future; and the survival of the fittest is now being worked out. Out of hundreds of designs, those really successful can be counted on the fingers, while in regard to those specially adapted for service in navies, the choice

now lies between about seven or eight only, and these are narrowed down to three or four for use in the largest vessels. Let us hope that the mistake of reboiling the Navy with a single type will not be repeated, nor the Belleville be discarded until by means of extended trials the fittest is at last evolved. Perhaps the problem will be solved by the adoption of different kinds of boilers for slower and faster ships, for steady steaming and for forced service.

Agriculture in England.

The writer of the article on British Agriculture sees a prospect for the British farmer in the future. He says:—

Sooner or later the demands of the world's increasing population must outgrow the supplies of corn obtained from quarters in which it can be cheaply produced; the increasing demand, and consequently rising prices, will render profitable the cultivation of new land requiring costly irrigation or distant from markets or ports, and justify large outlay in renovating land already in use; and corn-growing in the United Kingdom will probably become moderately remunerative once more. In the meantime, there is every reason to believe that, so far as this country is concerned, the production of the best animals and their products, and of fruit and culinary vegetables of the highest quality, taking one year with another, will continue to yield a living profit.

There is an article on "The Educational Opportunity," inspired by the case of "The Queen v. Cockerton." Another paper deals with Pasteur and his discoveries very appreciatively. The writer of the article on "Ancient and Modern Criticism" is chiefly engaged with the literary sins of Mr. Saintsbury.

The Monthly Review.

The "Monthly Review" for May is interesting, and more actual in its selection of subjects than usual. We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. G. L. Calderon's article on "The Wrong Tolstoy," and also the paper by "Galeatus" on Field Guns.

Trade and Education.

Sir Henry Roscoe continues his paper on "The Outlook for British Trade," dealing at some length with the lack of expert training from which we suffer at present. In comparison with Germany and America we are badly off, and Sir Henry Roscoe says that during the last ten years the number of students at the German technical universities has doubled, there being now 11,447 of such students. In speaking of America he gives a long list of endowments made by private individuals with the object of fostering technical training.

Charlotte Yonge.

Edith Sichel pays a tribute to the late Charlotte Yonge, who is also dealt with in the "Fortnightly." Miss Sichel says:—

The secret of Charlotte Yonge's strength lies in this: she plucks the heart out of the obvious; she evokes the familiar. No one can more potently stir the associations that recall our childhood's excitements; the emotions of lessons; the dual life of inner visions and walks with the governess; the very smell of a school

treat at Christmas; the hissing of the tea-urn which brought us our evening liberty. "The Daisy Chain" is an epic—the "Iliad" of the schoolroom—and should hold its place as a moral classic.

The reason why Miss Yonge wears is not far to seek. Her experience is limited, but it is deep, it is firsthand. She has chosen a narrow path, but all that she describes on that path is described from her own observation. She is herself; unconscious, spontaneous, and human. The people she evokes are no sudden creations; they have always been in her affections. Nevertheless it is natural that, in spite of her virtues, she should be neglected, while the novels of Mrs. Ward are devoured by an audience whose needs she represents, whose dialect she talks.

Christ a Protestant.

The author of "Pro Christo et Ecclesia" writes on the Protestantism of Christ. He says:—

This quality of protesting, found both in God and man, must, if Jesus Christ be the divine man, be seen in Him in its earthly perfection; and one striking feature of His protest against evil is that it is not directed first and chiefly against irreligion, but, like that of later Protestants, against the Church of His day. The argument of this article is, that in this protest of Jesus we shall find the perfect manifestation of that part of the divine which corresponds to all true religious reform which has ever, may ever, vibrate in the heart of man; that He expressed an ideal Protestantism which must be essential to the perfection of the Church in every time and place, and to the completeness of every religious character; that the nature of right Protestantism, as distinguished from wrong, can be discovered only by an analysis of His attitude toward the sins and errors of the noblest religious system of His time.

British East Africa.

From an article by Mr. E. J. Mardon on British East Africa, we quote the concluding words:—

If we wish to do anything with East Africa, we must improve internal and external communications, we must knock every atom of fight out of the natives, we must improve the administration and free it from too much Foreign Office control, we must get English and Indian settlers, and, finally, we must spend a little money in discovering and developing the natural resources of the country.

The Lost Art of Catching.

The approach of the cricket season makes Mr. Harold Macfarlane's article under the above title of interest. He attributes the great length of matches and the consequent large number of drawn games to the loss of the art of catching. He thinks that if the present epidemic of bad fielding develops we shall have to reform the laws of cricket by altering the wording of Law 22 so that it reads: "Or, if the ball, from a stroke of the bat or hand, but not of the wrist, ought, in the opinion of the Umpire, to have been held before it touched the ground—caught."

But this suggestion, of course, is not meant for present adoption. Mr. Macfarlane proves the reality of the evil by giving figures which show that the fifteen chief counties, in one month, gave a total of 4,258 runs to opponents by missing catches.

Other Articles.

Professor C. Waldstein describes Recently Discovered Greek Masterpieces, his article being ad-

mirably illustrated from photographs. The chief editorial deals with "Investment, Trade, and Gambling."

Cornhill.

"Cornhill" for May keeps well to its tradition of being one of the most readable of modern periodicals. Special notice is asked for Mr. Leslie Stephens' eulogy on the late George M. Smith, for Mr. Layard's lower middle-class family budget, and for the Londoner's Log Book on the taxation caused by the war. Mr. Sidney Lee discusses, with quotations, Shakespeare's idea of patriotism. His resume is worth reproducing:—

The Shakespearean drama thus finally enjoins those who love their country wisely to neglect no advantage that nature offers in the way of resistance to unjust demands upon it; to remember that her prosperity largely depends on her command of the sea; to hold firm in the memory "the dear souls" who have made "her reputation through the world"; to subject at need her faults and frailties to searching criticism and stern rebuke; and finally to treat with disdain those in places of power who make of no account their responsibilities to the past as well as to the present and the future. The political conditions, the physical conditions, of his country have altered since Shakespeare lived, and England has ceased to be an island-power. But the essential verity of his teaching has undergone no change.

Dr. Fitchett recounts with unconcealed pain the dreadful story of the Cawnpore massacres in his "Tale of the Great Mutiny": the one relief from the succession of horrors being the descriptions of Havelock's men and their ever-victorious charge.

Mr. Basil Worsfold considers proposals to form irrigation settlements for military settlers and to establish English yeomen on farm side by side with Dutch farmers in our new South African territories. Four thousand military settlers would, he reckons, cost £2,000,000. An advance of £4,000 to each of 2,000 yeomen would mean another £8,000,000, or, including cost of administration, £12,000,000 in all. He works this out to mean an annual expenditure of £680,000. This, he suggests, might be levied exclusively on the gold industry. He sees that the future lies with those who hold the land.

Dr. Garnett, under the title of "Alms for Oblivion," revives the memory of a Pagan Conventicle held in Constantinople so late as the rise of Islam under the very nose of Heraclius. This is his interpretation of "Propatris," a dialogue sometimes, though wrongly, attributed to Lucian.

The New Liberal Review.

The "New Liberal Review" for April is the best that has been issued, although not without blots. Its chief defect—if it be a defect—is an excessive strenuousness. This, however, is a fault on vir-

tue's side. The editors, whose names are Harmsworth, maintain that the present Government is declining in power and influence. It is a tired Government, a depressed Government, a nervous and irritable Government, and there is no political health in it. Greatly daring, they venture to propose that the leaders of the Liberal Party should sit, while in Opposition, as an informal Cabinet or Committee, to deliberate upon the way in which the country should be governed. Among other things, they think that the Liberal Party should discuss how they could re-establish their reputation as the Patriotic Party in Great Britain, and in the Colonies. There is certainly great need for them to establish their reputation for something, whether it be patriotism or efficiency; but they have a much worse reputation for inability to combine and act together than they have for anything else, and, unfortunately, this is the most essential preliminary.

Why the Irish are Confident.

The "New Liberal Review," however, does not hesitate to call into consultation representatives of all shades of opinion in the party, and gives the first place among party leaders to Mr. John Redmond, whose paper on the Liberal Party in Ireland is very sensible. We have seldom seen better stated than in the following passage the reasons why the Irish Nationalists think that time is on their side, and that the stars in their courses are fighting on their behalf. Mr. Redmond says:—

The process which is going on in the direction of Home Rule must be apparent to every thoughtful man. The devolution of almost complete democratic power in local affairs to the new elective bodies under the Local Government Act; the training in self-government which these bodies furnish—a training which invariably and quite naturally increases the appetite for self-government; the devolution to these bodies of new and most important functions in administration, in relation both to education and the development of industrial resources, under the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act; the state of the Irish land question—thee and other patent facts (to say nothing of the influence of certain great collateral questions, such as university education, transit, and financial relations) must render, to the eyes of all men of the least capacity for judging politics, the evolution of the Irish situation into a Home Rule settlement absolutely inevitable.

Our Moribund Government.

Mr. Alfred Kinnear, writing on the progress of the Session, brings out a very clear, weighty, and incisive indictment against the way in which the Government has handled the House of Commons this Session. The Government, modelled by over-reconstruction, has ceased to hold unchallenged sway over its own supporters. Mr. Balfour, although the only possible leader of a Tory House of Commons, is not taken seriously by the House:—

The Liberal Party is bearing all this hectoring and travesty of so-called leadership in a kind of compensat-

ing belief that it cannot last, and that the Parliament, in many ways a huge joke, will in the next two years come to an end like a Christmas charade.

The Irish Party has practically become the real Opposition.

Needed Reforms.

Lieut.-General Sir W. Bellairs gives us his thoughts on Army Reform, the gist of which is that Liberals of all shades throughout the country should combine together for a sturdy resistance against a reactionary Government, which menaces them with Conscription.

Mr. Anton Bertram gives a judicial history of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and suggests various ways in which it could be amended. Mr. E. Bowen Rowlands discourses on the attitude of lawyers on legal reform. He purposes, among other things, that the appointment of judges, instead of being left with the Lord Chancellor, should be vested in a Board composed of representatives of the Inns of Court, the Circuits, and the Bar Council. Another writer suggests that a secret inquiry should be held by a Royal Commission with closed doors into the important public questions raised by the war.

Add to this the fact that Mr. Lloyd-George discourses on the stagnation of business in the House of Commons, and you have a sufficient bill of fare to satisfy the most exacting of reformers.

Lighter Fare.

The almost unredeemed strenuousness of the rest of the review is relieved by a charming paper by Mrs. Rosamund Marriott Watson, who writes on "Spring in the Garden."

The Edinburgh Review.

The only articles of actual interest in the "Edinburgh Review" for April are two, entitled "The Nation and the Army," and "Ministers and Directorships." The former is short. The article on "Ministers and Directorships" is a very sensible and moderate protest against the subtle forms of corruption practised by the present Tory Government. The City, says the writer, not the Court or aristocracy, is the really dangerous influence in our present system of government. A rule should be made that certain Ministers should not be directors of any companies whatever, and no Minister should hold shares in any company which does business with Government departments. It is the Prime Minister's business, says the reviewer, to look after matters of this kind, and he should, before appointing any colleague exact a full declaration of directorships and investments. And Parliament should look after the Prime Minister until he learns how to look after himself. Meanwhile—

Ministers should, when questions are asked as to directorships or investments, preserve a philosophic calm, and not hotly assume, even if the opposing style is blundering or irritating, that they or their colleagues are being charged with personal dishonesty. And if a Minister is wise he will, we think, himself, without being pressed, go far beyond the obvious necessities of the case in the way of care that neither his directorships nor his investments shall be such as may by any chance affect or bias, consciously or unconsciously, his public life, or even expose it to the least degree of suspicion.

The Queen's Reign.

The "Edinburgh" has a belated tribute to Queen Victoria, whose reign it sums up as follows:—

The reign will take its place amongst the most prosperous in our annals—a time, on the whole, of peace and of steady progress; of increasing plenty and diminished hardships, especially among the poorer members of the community. In so long a period of our history it was inevitable that the nation should experience some sharp trials and some heavy disasters—the Irish Famine, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the South African War, whose end, alas! the Queen was not to see. Her grandfather's reign, only three or four years shorter than her own, covered far greater extremes of national reverse and of national glory—from the loss of the American Colonies to the triumph over Napoleon.

The collocation of "disasters" is interesting.

Anglo-American Competition.

There is a long article on "American and English Working People," from which we quote the conclusion:—

For a considerable time to come much the larger part of American manufacturing production in many departments will be required to meet the demands of the vast and ever-growing home market. British manufacturers, therefore, and British artisans have time, not to waste, indeed, in the vain hope that the industrialism of the States will wear itself out before setting itself to capture all our markets, but to prepare themselves for such a struggle as neither they nor their fathers have ever known. It is surely conceivable that, in view of the approaching danger, British employers should recognise the urgent need of welcoming all suggestions of improvement in methods and processes, from whatever quarter, and especially from their own workmen, and should abandon the short-sighted selfishness involved in cutting piece-rates in such fashion as actually to discourage activity and devotion in their employes. There can be no doubt, in view of the testimony of eminent British engineers, that this kind of folly has been practised here to an extent which in America would be absolutely impossible. Let our artisans, on the other hand, recognise that it is only by throwing themselves, with some approach to the American intensity of zest, into co-operation with the most improved mechanical appliances, that they can give the trades on which they depend any chance of holding their own in presence of an ever-advancing competition.

Other Articles.

The writer of the article on "Our Naval Position" compares our Navy with that of France, and evidently thinks the alarm as to the superior numbers of the French personnel to be unfounded. Another paper deals with M. Maeterlinck, moralist and artist. There is an article on "The Irish Catholic Clergy," another on "The Harley Papers," and another dealing with some "Unimaginary Love Letters."

The Pall Mall Magazine.

The "Pall Mall Magazine" continues to keep up the high standard which it set up on the appointment of the present editorial staff.

Mr. George Meredith on Imperial Politics.

It opens with a poem by Mr. George Meredith upon the voyage of the Ophir. It is a brief, vigorous, and intelligible poem, containing many striking metaphors, in one of which he speaks of the Ophir steaming across the globe from sea to sea:—

The long smoke-pennon trails above,
Writes over sky how wise will be
The Power that trusts to love.

It needed the genius of Mr. Meredith to discern such a message in the smoke of the British cruiser. The poet is very optimistic when he says that Kings and States who have played the lofty brute—

And fondly deeming they possessed,
On force relied, and found it break
That truth once scored on Britain's breast,
Now keeps her mind awake.

In the concluding stanza Mr. Meredith gives us the counsel of perfection. He says:—

Australian, Canadian,
To tone old veins with streams of youth,
Our trust be on the best in man
Henceforth, and we shall prove that truth.
Prove to a world of brows down-bent,
That in the Britain thus endowed,
Imperial means beneficent,
And strength to service vowed.

Illustrated Articles.

Professor Cole writes a somewhat sensational illustrated paper upon "The Earth's Earliest Inhabitants." He says that recent calculations show that in favourable conditions a foot of rock may be formed in a century, or 1,000 feet in 100,000 years, and as stratified series containing traces of animal life can be measured by miles, our ancestry goes a very long way back. If Professor Cole's paper was written in the style of Genesis, it would run somewhat after this fashion:—"In the beginning was the trilobite, and the time in which he reigned on the earth was known as the Cambrian period. And the trilobite was succeeded by the stylonurus, a specialised marine creature, allied to the scorpions and King crabs; and the period of his reign was known as the Silurian. Then came the reign of the fishes in the Devonian period. After that came the amphibia of the carbonaceous epoch, and then, after the Permian and Triassic times, the reptile era began, and established the visit of the Dinosaurs or terrible lizards, monsters from 30 to 100 feet long, who dominated the land and water, and reduced the mammals to a period of abject subjection. Then, in the fullness of time, the reptilian empire fell. The mammals and small creatures who had been forced to hide in holes in

the rocks came out, and the sceptre was given into their hands, which they have held to this day."

Other Articles.

Mr. A. H. Malan writes and illustrates with photographs of his own taking an interesting article upon Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye, a place which makes the claim of being the oldest inhabited private house in Scotland.

Mrs. E. T. Cook writes a bright and humorous paper on the pleasures of life in London, which is devoted to an exposition of street nuisances and noises. Another copiously illustrated paper is one full of information concerning submarine boats. It is written by a man who has sailed in submarine boats, and he is not very sanguine. The great difficulty is that of providing the submarine monster with eyes by which it can see where it is going.

Mr. Spellmann writes and describes what goes on behind the scene in the Royal Academy Exhibition. Mr. Leslie Stephen discourses upon the relations between Romance and Science. The third real conversation recorded by William Archer is one which he held with Mrs. Craigie.

McClure's Magazine.

We notice elsewhere Mr. White's account of his "Walks and Talks with Count Tolstoy." There is an admirable natural history paper "The Story of the Beaver," describing the life of that most interesting but rapidly vanishing rodent. There are several short papers on topics more interesting to Americans than to British readers. Among those may be mentioned Miss Tarbell's account of the disbanding of the Confederate Army at the close of the war. Two-thirds of all property was destroyed. It may be noted that it was more than twelve months after the surrender of General Lee that the United States Government ventured to issue a proclamation that the war was locally terminated. Guerilla war was kept up by small bands who were not finally disposed of until August, 1866.

Josiah Flint describes New York from the thief's point of view. Rudyard Kipling's story is continued, and there are the usual ingredients of short stories and other descriptive papers.

M. Yves Guyot, in the "Humanitarian," paints the social and economic position of France to-day in sombre colours. Politics are corrupt, taxation is crushing, "phobia" of some kind or other is always prevalent, and priest-ridden woman is powerful in home and State. His panacea is competition in place of protection.

The Century.

The travel-instinct, which revives with the advent of Spring, seems to have turned the "Century" for May into a travel-number. First in place, as probably in favour, is a sketch by Anna Lea Merritt of a hamlet in Old Hampshire, wherein the contrast between the literary American woman not ashamed to use her hands or do domestic work, and the semi-feudal proprieties of our country districts, is humorously brought out. Yet the rural charm is in the ascendant. Then Mary Scott Uda takes us to Naples and describes in entertaining fashion how Neapolitans take breakfast. Stoddard Dewey shows us the haunts of the book-hunter along the Paris quais. A trip-let of papers on out-of-way places in the Orient lets us see Nepal with the eyes of Mrs. L. de Forest, the deserted capital of Rajputana as it appeared to Marion M. Pope, and the defiles of the Irrawaddy with V. C. S. O'Connor as guide. Mr. A. L. Frothingham, junr., shows us Priene, a recovered city of Alexander the Great, on the coast of Asia Minor, and Mrs. F. C. Hays recounts a missionary journey in China. Most of these travel papers are plentifully adorned by aid of the camera; and the whole series, especially as viewed from the United States, suggest to what an extent the shrinkage of the world has gone.

President Loubet is the subject of a character sketch by Baron de Coubertin, who distinguishes in the France of to-day two opposing types—Quixotism and common sense (if we may so epitomise the Baron's more elaborate antithesis): personified, the one in Deroulede, the other in Loubet. The latter is described as essentially a farmer, and one of the high-priests of Reason.

Harper's Magazine.

"Harper's Monthly" contains a remarkable illustrated article, by Benjamin Constant, entitled "My Portraits." It is seldom that a distinguished painter acts as critic of his own pictures, but M. Constant does not hesitate in the least to write of his own productions with an appreciative pen. In painting the Queen, he says that after protracted studies full of moments full of fear and of hesitation, he beheld emerging through the gloom, little by little, the luminous figure of the sovereign, serene and dignified, gazing into the future as if oblivious of her surroundings on the throne of state, victorious as her name indicates. From this vision of contemporaneous history, one must evolve a veritable poem of royalty to be considered with emotions of admiration and respect. Of Queen Alexandra he says that she was a

formidable subject, the grace of the model was so great. Speaking of the art of portrait painting, he maintains that the difference from the photograph is that a photograph can never give that indefinable spirituality, that revelation of one soul through another, which portrait painting renders possible. M. Constant says that he regards his portrait of M. Blowitz as one of the best he has produced. It fixes upon canvas the just and faithful image of this remarkable personality, suggesting his physical and moral originality, depicting, in short, a good-natured sceptic. After M. Constant's paper, and standing before it in point of view of human interest, is a charming and pathetic love story entitled "Elise," told by Mr. Aubrey Lansdon in a series of letters. Elise is a young French girl, who just before she leaves the convent school attracts the attention of a famous artist, whom she idolises into a hero and a demi-god. Despite her father's warnings, she flies to Paris, believing she is going to be trained in art, and ultimately to marry her master, whereas he considers he has merely caught a pretty bird from the country with whom he was to amuse himself for a time. In the series of letters the development of this familiar theme is treated with great delicacy and tact.

The magazine is remarkable for the number of its short papers on miscellaneous subjects, and lengthy instalments of serial stories by Miss Wilkin and Gilbert Parker. There are several poems, among which that by Mr. John Burroughs is the most notable. The travel paper is supplied by Mr. H. M. Hiller, who describes his experiences with the wild tribes of Borneo.

The Woman at Home.

Mrs. Tooley contributes to the May "Woman at Home" the first part of an excellent sketch of Queen Alexandra. Speaking of the Queen's mother, she says:—

There is no doubt that Queen Alexandra's mother was a very charming and remarkable woman, and her daughters will readily admit that neither of them has inherited all her gifts, which appear, indeed, to have been divided amongst them. Alexandra has her mother's taste for music, her strong maternal instincts, and excels her in beauty; Queen Louise trained her children to be perfectly delight— in manner and behaviour, and when in letters of the period from various relatives reference is made to her visits, one generally meets with some such remark as, "Aunt Louise and her charming children are here."

Of Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Tooley has some pretty stories to tell, among which the following may be quoted, as showing how the Queen has realised a girlish wish:—

On one occasion when she had been entertaining some girl friends to tea in the woods, they fell to talking of what the unknown future might have in

store for them, and each in turn said what she would like best to have. One wished to be clever and renowned, another to have great wealth and power, a third to travel far and see the wonders of the world; but when it came to the turn of Princess Alexandra to tell her wish, she said: "I should like, above all things, to be loved."

Mr. Chamberlain—As He Was.

Miss Jane T. Stoddart, continuing her "Chapters from the Life of Mr. Chamberlain," unearths some speeches made by the Colonial Secretary in his Liberal days, at which even she cannot forbear a discreet smile. For instance, in 1880 Sir William Harcourt, in opening the Birmingham Liberal Club, said:—

"I am one of those miserable Whigs of whom we hear so much and see so little who lead an abject and servile life under the tyranny of Mr. Chamberlain." Sir William described Mr. Chamberlain as the "arch-bogy of Toryism." "Conservatives say, 'You are bad enough, but we should put up with you if it were not for the terrible Chamberlain in the background. Mr. Chamberlain is the dragon of Birmingham, by terror of whose name Tory mothers keep their infants in order.'"

And again in 1881:—

"With the Tories," he said, "coercion is a policy; with us it is only a hateful incident. It is all very well for Lord Salisbury, with that admirable accuracy for which he is famous, to pretend that the present situation is the fault of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Lord Salisbury's memory is notorious. He cannot recollect the plain terms of a public document to which he has set his hand a few weeks before. How is it to be expected that he is to remember the facts of Irish history?"

The Revue des Deux Mondes.

We have mentioned elsewhere the article of M. Lamy on "Women and State Education in France." The remainder of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for April is not perhaps of outstanding merit, though there are one or two noticeable articles, especially that of Dr. Barth on "Tuberculosis."

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

It is always interesting to read the opinions of a cultivated foreigner, even upon the oldest and stalest of literary questions. M. Filon, in discussing this, the eternal problem of Shakespeare's Sonnets, summarises his conclusions by observing that, beginning in the heyday of youth under the influence of Petrarch and of Sidney, Shakespeare is left at the end in possession of himself, and already turning prematurely towards the gloomy prospect of his decline. They bring us from Biron to Romeo, from Romeo to Hamlet, and they make us have a presentment of Prospero in "The Tempest." They illuminate the mental life rather than the real life of the poet, and if they are read in this light the sonnets become a confession.

French Critics on England.

The Vicomte de Vogue reviews a little parcel of books written by French observers on England and

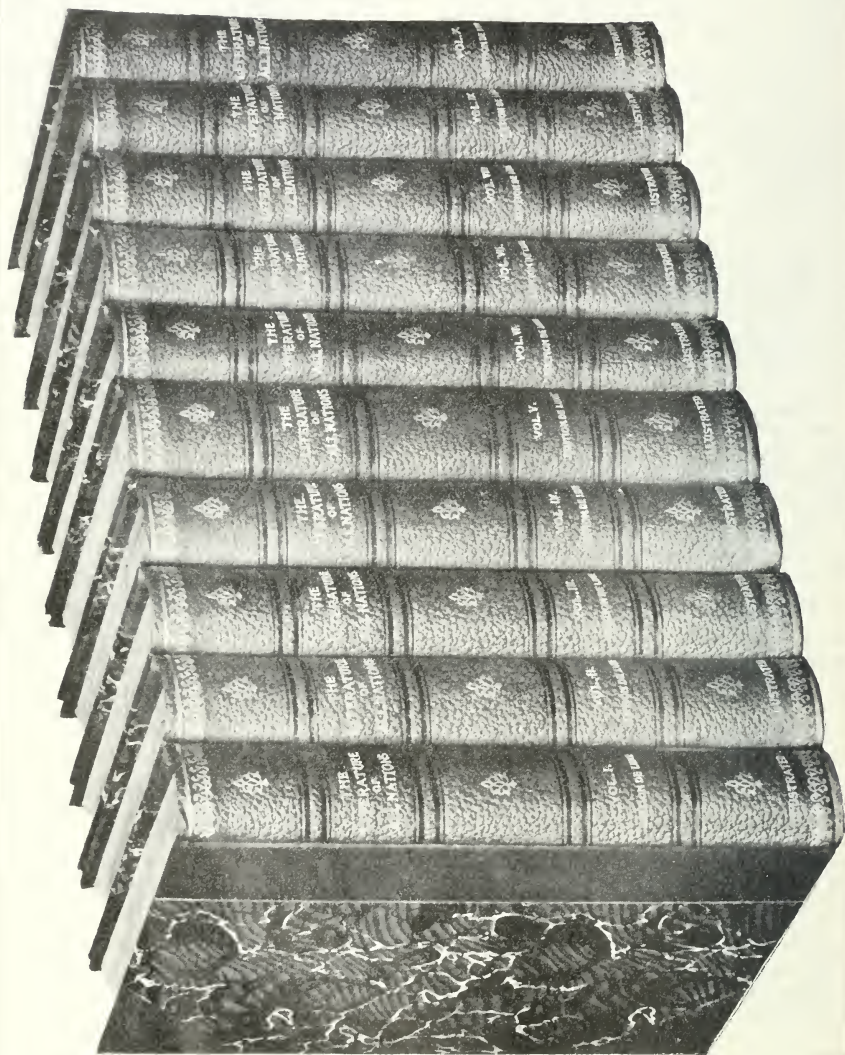
the English people. He begins by the paradox that while in some of her actions England outrages the sentiments of justice and of pity which are innate in all hearts, in others she increases one's pride in belonging to the human race; but he perceives a new metamorphosis of the old England—an irresistible impulse towards democratic imperialism is carrying the country. M. de Vogue approves most of the study of English psychology in the nineteenth century, written by M. Boutmy. In his view the influence of race is a secondary factor.

Ethiopia.

In two articles, "The Ethiopia of History" and "The Ethiopia of To-day," M. Pinon describes the resurrection of an African State. M. Pinon goes on to say that the independence of Ethiopia is necessary for the safety of the French colonies and the maintenance of the French possessions in Africa. The French writer points out that the Abyssinian tablelands command the valley of the Nile much as might do a gigantic castle. There is a question of the Nile which is not exclusively African, but which concerns the balance of power in the Mediterranean and the freedom of commerce of the whole world. Great Britain, he says, would dominate the whole of Eastern Africa, and enclose in her stifling embrace the whole basin of the Indian Ocean and bring her weight to bear upon the destinies of the Eastern Mediterranean. This was long ago anticipated by Russian diplomacy, which realised that if England became mistress of all the valley of the Nile she would exercise a decisive influence on the future of the Ottoman Empire and of Persia. Consequently, the Russian Government has endeavoured for a long period to maintain the best relations with the Negus, and in this it has been assisted by the religious tie which links the two empires. To a Frenchman, of course, the fact that Russian and French interests in regard to Ethiopia absolutely coincide is full of significance, and M. Pinon goes on to show that Germany, now that she has become a great commercial and colonising Power, is equally interested in the independence of Ethiopia, the neutrality of the Nile, and the freedom of the Red Sea.

What, then, of Ethiopia itself? "Ethiopia only holds out its hand to God," is the proud motto which appears on Menelek's new coinage.

The first place in the May number of the "Girl's Realm" is given to a well-written editorial article on the Empress Frederick. Other papers discuss "Architecture as a Possible Career for Girls," and the amusing vagaries of feminine dress during the last century. The Blackheath High School is taken as one of England's chief girls' schools.



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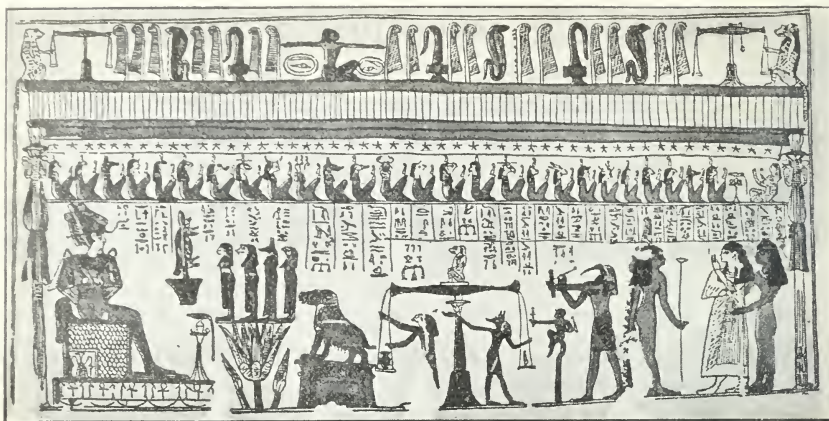
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THE BOOK OF THE DEAD.

Facsimile of an ancient papyrus found in Thebes, and now in the Royal Museum, Berlin.

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(For description and translation see Vol. I.)

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fallen, has acted as Editor-in-chief. The duties of associate editors have been carried out by Hon. John Russell Young, late Librarian of Congress, U.S.A.; and Professor John Peter Lamberton, who, perhaps, has had more intimate relations with men of letters and great libraries of the world than any other American. The introduction to the work is by Hon. Justin McCarthy, for many years a member of the House of Commons. All of these distinguished men, who have spent a lifetime in literary pursuits and among books, have carved their names deep in Fame's temple, and are the readers' guides through realms of treasure—through a vast richness of infinite beauty.

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SIEGFRIED SLAYS THE DRAGON.

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yet unhackneyed; the introductions and commentaries are light, but pithy. Nothing vital to the subject in hand will be sought in vain; nothing superfluous or inapt has won admittance.

To exemplify the skill with which the selections have been made, it may not be amiss to cite one author, and perhaps none is more popular, and hence none better adapted for this example, than Longfellow. After a short biography of the poet, the ninth volume gives the following from his writings: "The Open Window," "Pegasus in Pound," "The Cumberland," "Paul Revere's Ride," "Hawthorne," two scenes from "Evangeline"—that between Evangeline and the Indian woman, and her discovery of her lover—an extract from the introduction to "Hiawatha," and one from the "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

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The dry climate of Egypt has preserved valuable relics of other literatures than its own. There were discovered in 1897 the precious SAYINGS OF JESUS, which seem like missing portions of Sacred Scripture. In a mummy case were recently found fragments of the long-lost Greek COMEDIES OF HERONDAS, parts of which, as may be seen from the extracts given, might almost have been written in our own times. With them may be compared the GREEK ROMANCES, the last examples of the



HOMER AND HIS GUIDE.

Reduced illustration of full-page plate in Volume I.

old Hellenic genius, which foreshadow the contemporary novel. So little has Man changed in the lapse of ages!

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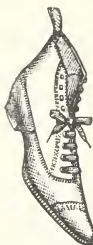
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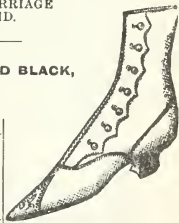
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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN AUSTRALASIA.

By "AUSTRALIAN."

Interstate Free Trade.

Last month we referred at length to the provisions of the Constitution Act relating to the Commonwealth tariff, dealing principally with the question of what terms duties would be likely to take. Since that date the business of drafting the tariff has been actively pushed on by the officials entrusted with this duty, and except in special cases, such as tea, sugar, and kerosene, the work is practically complete. A point of great interest to the community is, When will interstate Free Trade come into force? It has been truly said that Federation cannot be considered to be accomplished until, in the language of the Act, trade and intercourse between the States is absolutely free. This point is rendered rather difficult to determine by the ambiguity of the sections of the Constitution Act referring to it. The sections are as follow:—

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods shall become exclusive.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the 30th day of June, 1898, and not otherwise.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony, shall, on thence passing into another State, within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

108. Every law in force in a colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal, in respect of any such law, as the Parliament of the colony had until the colony became a State.

The average-minded individual would certainly state that the intention of the Act is clear. Quick and Barron, in their "Annotated Commentaries on the Constitution," give the following popular opinion:—

"The imposition of the Federal tariff is made contemporaneous with the sweeping away of the provincial tariffs. . . . This is the stage at which the Federation of Australia as one commercial people becomes complete: . . . but until the Federal tariff is passed

by the Federal Parliament, the Constitution is not in full working order, two of its most fundamental sections, 90 and 92, being inoperative. With the imposition of a uniform tariff, the principle of interstate Free Trade, and full commercial unity, comes into play, and the last step is taken in the accomplishment of Federation."

Again, "This section (92) is intended to provide for the perfect freedom of trade and commerce among the States from the moment of the imposition of uniform duties. In order to secure that object, the strongest possible words have been used. Nothing has been left to implication. In this respect, the Constitution of the Commonwealth is more explicit than the Constitution of the United States, which merely forbids the States to lay any duties on imports or exports, without the consent of Congress."

Sir John Quick's Opinion.

Sir John Quick, when interviewed on this important subject, made the following statement:—

PHŒNIX



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ROBERT W. MARTIN, Manager.

"Public policy, expediency, and the protection of the revenue demand that something should be done to legalise the collection of duties on the authority of a resolution of the House, pending the final settlement of all the details of the tariff. A similar question to those which arose in connection with the cases mentioned may be raised in connection with the Federal tariff. On this occasion, the point will be further complicated by the question as to when interstate Free Trade is to be legally established. Is there to be freedom of interstate trade on the collection of the new duties under the authority of the preliminary resolutions of the House, or is the freedom to be postponed during the long period of debate, extending over several weeks, perhaps months, before the tariff shall become an act for receiving the assent of the Crown? In order to remove all doubt and difficulties, I suggest that before the House goes into committee of ways and means to consider the proposed Federal tariff, a Federal Act should be passed, to have the following effect:—That the preliminary resolution of the House of Representatives for the protection of the revenue shall have the force of law until the end of the session, or until the passing of the Customs Duties Act, whichever happens first; and that when such act comes into force, duties paid under the authority of such resolution in excess of duties finally authorised by law shall be refunded to the importers. It must be provided, of course, that the collection of duties under the authority of the resolution shall be deemed to be the imposition of uniform duties under Section 92 of the Constitution, and that on and after the collection of those duties trade between the States shall be absolutely free. The passing of such an act would effect two objects. In the first place it would give legal effect to the resolution of the House for the protection of the revenue, and in the second it would determine absolutely and beyond all legal contest when freedom of trade between the States became absolutely free."

Mr. Isaacs' View.

This opinion is not concurred in by Mr. I. A. Isaacs, M.P., who, also in interview, stated:—

"I have looked into the matter, and my remarks will be brief. The Constitution provides that there shall be interstate Free Trade on the imposition of uniform customs duties. As far as I can see, the only way to get that interstate Free Trade is to impose the uniform customs duties by law. I do not think a mere resolution of the House will have that effect, nor do I think that any act of Parliament which does not, in fact, impose uniform duties, will have that effect either. In other words, no act of Parliament which falls short of actually imposing uniform duties can inaugurate interstate Free Trade any more than a mere resolution of the House. I do not think that an Act which does not really impose duties can carry the matter further by declaring that something which is not the imposition of uniform duties shall be deemed to be such imposition. The Constitution requires, for the purpose, the actual imposition of the duties. Of course an Act may be temporary, but it must be an Act actually imposing the duties."

Careful reading of the Act will probably lead all to agree that Mr. Isaacs' opinion is the correct one. The matter is of great importance, and the disturbance to trade will be serious. A very large volume of business between the States is affected, and duties totalling over £1,000,000 per annum will be abolished. Under these circumstances it is generally thought that the silence of the Ministry is not satisfactory. Mr. Barton, when interviewed by the press, declared that the matter had not been considered by the Cabinet. Mr. Deakin put the question to one side, and in the House of Representatives Mr. Kingston is credited with saying that the question is of too great importance to discuss off-hand. Its great importance should have led to an immediate announcement. But there is a course which can be followed in fact which is the only course which can legalise the collection of duties



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Examples Premium Rates.

The premiums, which may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, at the option and convenience of the policy holder, on a policy of £100, are as follows:—

Age.	Monthly Premiums.	Age.	Monthly Premiums
18 ..	1/7	40 ..	3/6
20 ..	1/8	50 ..	6/1
30 ..	2/5	54 ..	8/4

I.O.F. Policies (premiums as above) secure

- (1) Assurance payable at death;
- (2) Payment to the member on Total Permanent Disability of half the sum assured, with
- (3) Other half paid to heirs on death of the member, and
- (4) Exemption from premium paying after such disability;
- (5) Termination of premium paying, in any event, at 70 years of age, and
- (6) A member disabled wholly on account of Old Age has as the right to receive, so long as thus disabled, a tenth of the sum assured, annually, till exhausted (in case of earlier death any balance is paid to the heirs) with
- (7) The option of converting this benefit into the "Old Age Pension and Burial Benefit."

Men and women, between the ages of 18 and 54, both inclusive, are accepted on equal terms.

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Forms and particulars on application.

immediately they are declared in the House. The Constitution Act states that the border duties are only to be abolished on the imposition of a uniform tariff, and "imposition" can only come from the passing of a Statute passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and not merely by a resolution of the former. Everybody desires to have interstate Free Trade as early as possible, and the only course open is that both Houses agree to the Government proposals, temporarily taking effect by the passing of a short bill. In any case, the duties will begin to operate from the time of their declaration, but the higher duties under two tariffs would have to be paid, and the border taxes would still be imposed. Let legislators agree to avoid confusion of trade by taking this course. They can mould the tariff afterwards by amendments to suit their wishes. To either Free Trader or Protectionist, this course will bring no harm.

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W. J. WALKER,
RESIDENT SECRETARY.

If it be not followed, then trade will be almost paralysed, and much revenue lost.

The Federal Tariff.

Two months back, in this Review, we furnished an outline of the principles on which the first Federal Minister of Customs would have to base his tariff. We then stated that the Federal Government would need to raise, approximately, £8,650,000 through the customs and excise duties, and this is substantiated by the "leakage" of information from the Ministry, showing that the estimate of the revenue from the sources named will be £8,647,000 under the tariff proposed. This was a mere mathematical calculation, and its announcement in the daily press is neither surprising nor new. Statements have been publicly made, however, regarding the range of duties, which are calculated to mislead. Last month we showed what form the tariff could be expected to take. A maximum duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was mentioned, including under this head all articles of apparel, woollen piece goods, hosiery, silks, etc., the bulk of the other duties from 15 to 20 per cent., and several leading lines at 10 per cent. It has been stated that fixed duties will be freely resorted to. We do not wish to infer that we have special information regarding the draft tariff, which is, of course, subject to alteration right up to the last minute, but the fixed duty must be regarded with abhorrence. It is a percentage and senseless tax on poverty. The poorer a man is, and the lower quality goods he has to buy, the greater the percentage of taxation he has to pay. Two shillings and sixpence per pair of some classes of boots is 100 per cent. On the high-class goods of the wealthy man it is oftentimes but 10 per cent. The unfairness is so great and so apparent that we are scarcely inclined to think that any body of men, be they ever so obtuse, will care about imposing many duties of this character. True it is that they are necessary in the case of spirits, narcotics, and stimulants, and in a few other instances, but, generally speaking, the ad valorem duty is the fairest that can possibly be obtained.

Taking the Federal tariff at £8,647,000, as indicated by Mr. Kingston's estimates, it is estimated that, after making a fair allowance for the Federal Government's outgoings in the first year—viz., £2,220,000—we have £6,427,000 to return to the States. This amount would probably be divided thus among the various States:—

New South Wales	£2,493,000
Victoria	1,923,000
Queensland	778,000
South Australia	541,000
Western Australia	438,000
Tasmania	251,000
	£6,427,000

But the transferring of certain revenues and expenditures to the Commonwealth has left the States with deficits in the accounts, excluding the returns from the Commonwealth Government of Customs and excise revenue, approximately thus:—New South Wales, £1,160,000; Victoria, £1,707,000; Queensland, £1,099,000; South Australia, £623,000; Western Australia, £528,000; and Tasmania, £200,000. Taking these figures as substantially correct—they are based on the 1899-1900 returns—the position of the various States would work out thus:—

New South Wales	£1,336,000 surplus.
Victoria	216,000 surplus.
Queensland	321,000 deficit.
South Australia	82,000 deficit.
Western Australia	90,000 deficit.
Tasmania	49,000 deficit.

The position in the States showing deficits is rather serious. Throughout the whole of the Federal movement we urged that Tasmania and Queensland were just as much entitled to preferential treatment under the Constitution Act as Western Australia. These

States have given up much for the Federal cause, and it would be well if the Federal Government immediately cast round for a course by which their interests may be safeguarded.

Australian Loans.

During the past month two loans have been floated in the colonies, each for £500,000, one in Victoria and the other in New South Wales. Taking the Victorian first, the issue was fairly well supported by the public, but it came too close on that of last August, part of which is still in the hands of brokers. The results compare thus:—

	August, 1900.	June, 1901.
Amount offered ..	£500,000	£500,000
Public subscriptions ..	892,800	570,950
Average price ..	96 10 5	96 8 1
Brokerage ..	5s. p.c.	10s. p.c.

Allowing for the increase in brokerage, the average price is really £96 3s. 1d., to be compared with £96 10s. 5d. for the August issue, a pretty considerable drop. The subscriptions in August included a supporting tender for £200,000 from the Savings Banks. For the June issue the Australian Mutual Provident Society tendered for £100,000, and the Savings Banks for £150,000. The latter is said to be a genuine tender. The result was fairly satisfactory, but the Treasurer has expressed disappointment. For what he does not state. We scarcely see any need for disappointment, considering that the issue returns £5 per cent. better than the late loan issued on behalf of the Government in Victoria. Some needlessly ignorant statements have been made by high officials regarding local borrowing. They evidently overlook the fact that in the past two years close on £10,000,000 has been offered and subscribed for locally, and in every case the rates paid have been better than London issues on similar terms and conditions.

The New South Wales fourth issue of Treasury Bills in the local market was well supported. The average price obtained was £99 9s. 9d., which compares with £99 16s. 8d. in February last, £100 1s. 6d. in September, 1900, and £100 5s. 4½d. in May, 1900, each issue being for £500,000. The average of the four issues is £99 18s. 3½d. As some criticism has been passed on local borrowing, we put the results of the Sydney and London issues together, as follows:—

ISSUED IN SYDNEY.

1900, May	£2,000,000 at 3½ per cent. for 5 years. at £96 18s. 3½d.
1900, Sept.	
1901, Feb.	
1901, June	

ISSUED IN LONDON.

1900, Feb.	£2,000,000 at 4 per cent. for 2 and 4 years. at £99 7s. 6d.
1901, March	

One need not be possessed of a very wide financial knowledge to see that local borrowing has proved immensely superior to foreign loans.

Local borrowing has its limits—that is one of our great reasons for supporting it. The average Australian Treasurer is always seeking to borrow something somewhere—he does not care where—and this has led to the Premier of New South Wales, regarding a communication he received from a firm of New York bankers, urging borrowing there as of the “utmost importance.” For the sake of Australia, we hope that another borrowing market is not opened up. The best thing that could happen for Australia is for all outside borrowing centres to close up. The question of when and where to borrow is always exercising the minds of Australian Treasurers. When will the question of repaying some of our huge debt strike them?

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Reserve Fund	\$1,425,000
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Including £235,189 Sterling, Invested in
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 for Marine Insurances, and has made a name for prompt
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Sydney and Brisbane: Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co.
 Adelaide: Messrs. Nankivell and Co.

Insurance News and Notes.

Some time ago we gave particulars of the prosecution of the well-known English firm of tea-dealers, Nelson and Co., who, in order to push the sale of their tea, granted pensions to their lady customers who purchased their tea regularly from that firm, and whose husbands died during such term. The British Board of Trade prosecuted the firm for infringement of the Life Assurance Companies Act, in not depositing the necessary sum of £20,000 in accordance with the Act. The local magistrates inflicted a fine of £5, against which the defendant appealed, and the case was stated for the higher court. English mail advices now to hand show that the appeal was heard in the King's Bench Division by the Lord Chief Justice, and was dismissed. A question of considerable importance to enterprising business men is thus settled.

* * * * *

Fire tariff rates in New Zealand were increased on May 1. This course has been found necessary owing to the very great increase in the losses during the past eighteen months. The biggest increase occurred in the North Island, where the total of the losses for 1900 was £254,000, as against £185,000 in 1899, and for the first four months of 1901 it had reached the large figure of £200,000. Fire prevention appliances do not seem to be effective enough to cope with the present state of affairs, and a demand has been made that the number of steam engines and appliances at the disposal of the brigades should be materially increased.

* * * * *

The members of the Australian branch of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation have sent over to the head office, for presentation to Mr. Paull, a gift of unique pictorial art, which, in matters of taste, design, and colouring, does great credit to antipodean skill. The picture represents the arrival of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, with the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth (Lord Hopetoun), off Sydney Heads, conveyed by other men-of-war and mercantile marine. Looking at the address, the flowers on the right hand side are flannel flowers and epacris, on the left hand side the waratah and the golden wattle, all Australian wild flowers, growing in profusion in the Australian bush. It contains the following address over the names of the various signatories, and as an expression of goodwill is both tasteful and admirable:

To Richard James Paull, Esq., General Manager and Secretary, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, London, E.C.

Dear Sir,—As you are this year completing a continuous service with the Corporation of over a quarter of a century, the Australian Branch wish to respectfully and sincerely congratulate you upon attaining such an honourable record.

We therefore ask your acceptance of this memento, as an expression of our feeling toward you, and also of our loyalty and devotion to the Corporation.

We trust that you may be long spared to preside over our destinies, and may ever enjoy all the blessings of peace and prosperity.

* * * * *

The Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., whose head office is in Sydney, and has been established nearly a quarter of a century in New South Wales, has opened a branch in Melbourne, at No. 9 Queen-street. Mr. M. T. Sadler is the resident secretary.

* * * * *

At last month's meeting of the Castlemaine Council, a lengthy discussion took place on the treatment the district has received at the hands of the Country Fire Brigades Board, and it was decided to ask the brigade for details of its expenditure on the South Central District, in which Castlemaine is included. Figures were

produced to show that out of the five municipalities comprising the district, Castlemaine contributed more than a quarter of the whole amount received by the Board; yet less had been expended on the town, according to contribution, than any other.

* * * * *

Say what you will, there is luck in fire underwriting. Two offices writing the same classes of business will have widely different experiences in a year, and even in a group of years. One will make a lot of money; the other will lose a lot of money; and both managements will be equally skilful and prudent as underwriters. There is an element of luck. Take a row of bricks and a row of frames, for example. Ill luck burns the bricks; good luck saves the frames. An accident may happen to the water-works in a town where one underwriter has a large share of business, and a large destructive fire result. Another underwriter, with little at risk in that town, may have much more in a town with poorer fire protection, which escapes fire. It will not be denied that luck has something to do with the favourable loss ratio of one and the discouraging loss ratio of the other underwriter. What insurance man cannot point out poor physical hazards which have never even been threatened by fire? He can also recall numerous gilt-edged brick risks which went down before flames kindled within their own walls. Fire underwriting is guess-work, after all, with a slight margin for moral and physical hazard." Coast Review.

* * * * *

The late Sir Francis Cook, senior partner in the firm of Cook, Son and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, warehousemen, stipulated in his will that his fine collection of pictures was to be insured against fire in the sum of £100,000 at least.

* * * * *

At the adjourned annual meeting of the A.M.P. Society, on May 29, the voting for the positions of directors was announced as follows:—Sir J. P. Abbott, 63,740; Joseph Abbott, 58,463; Gerald R. Campbell, 26,317; and J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, 13,416. Sir J. P. Abbott and Mr. Joseph Abbott were declared re-elected. At a special meeting of the board Mr. Thos. Littlejohn was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. A. W. Meeks, M.L.C., deputy chairman.

* * * * *

In his inaugural address at the opening meeting of the new session of the Insurance Institute of Victoria, on May 22, the president, Mr. James Pullar, F.F.A., secretary of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, stated that the Friendly Societies of Victoria were solvent only to the extent of 13s. 7d. in the £.

* * * * *

An average insurance rate of 3 per cent. is being asked for on the buildings of the Pan-American Exposition.

* * * * *

Some considerable time ago the State of Iowa resolved to carry its own insurances. And this is what happened: Three months ago, the main building of the State agricultural college burned down, entailing a fire loss of quite £20,000. Still more recently, the college of medicine, and the literary department of the State university, burned to the extent of £50,000, and three years ago the university library building was totally consumed by fire. Does Iowa hanker after some more practical lessons?

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 500 N, The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

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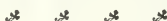
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